

DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Who was Aurangzeb?

Aurangzeb was Mughal ruler. He imposed Jazia tax on non-Muslim, destroyed their temples and tried to ban suttee. He introduced Islamic laws. He banned drinking alcohol. He remained fighting with Marathas in south India for 25 years. He died in 1707

What was Jizya?

It was an Islamic Tax charged from non-Muslim for their protection by Muslim rulers, Mughals also charged it in their Empire later abolished by Emperor Akbar but Aurangzeb introduced it again in India, Mughals lost loyalty of non Muslim population due to Jizya collection, later abandoned by Shah Alam 1.

What was Mansabdari system?

It was a generic term for military type of grading of all imperial officers of Mughals. Mansabdar governed the empire and commanded its armies in emperor name. Though they were usually aristocrats. They did not form a feudal aristocracy. Mansabdari means rank holder.

Who was Bahadur Shah Zafar II?

He was last Mughal emperor. During revolt of 1857 rebels considered him as leader. In September 1857 Delhi was regained by British and he was deposed to Burma. All his sons were killed by British, he was sent to live in Burma.

MARATHAS

Who was Shivaji?

Shivaji Raje Bhosle with title of Shivaji Maharaj founded Maratha empire. He successfully fought with Mughals and remained challenge for Aurangzeb. He was crowned as King in 1674. He was skilled in guerrilla warfare. He re-established Hindu rule in region ruled by Muslim for several hundred years.

Who were Marathas?

Marathas lived in Deccan, were known for their skills as guerrilla fighters. Marathas organized themselves under the leadership of Shivaji. Aurangzeb failed to crush their power. In 1737 they defeated Mughal army. In 1760 they occupied Delhi. In third battle of Panipat in 1761 Persian king Ahmed Shah Abdali crushed their power.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**What was Suttee?**

Suttee was an old Hindu tradition often practiced by Rajputs, widows were burnt alive with dead body of their husband, at funeral, Aurangzeb tried to ban it later British banned it in Bengal in 1829.

Who was Rani of Jhansi?

Rani of Jhansi Lakshmibai was adopted daughter of ruler of Jhansi, she was not accepted as ruler and Jhansi was captured by British under doctrine of Lapse, she revolted, supported by Tantia Tope, she was killed by British in battle of Gwalior. She was an important leader of the revolt of 1857.

Who was Tantia Tope? (also known as Tatya Tope)

Tantia Tope was Indian leader of revolt, finest general. Follower of Nana Sahb. He forced general Windham to retreat at Cawnpur. He came to rescue Rani of Jhansi Laxmi Bai, he was defeated by Napier a British commander. He was betrayed by a friend and executed in 1859.

What was Cawnpore massacre?

Nana Sahb was adopted son of the last Peshwa Bajirao II. Nana Sahb revolted against British at Cawnpore, Nana Sahb defeated general Wheeler's forces and agreed that British women and children could go unharmed by boat to Allahabad but rebels fired on them causing death of 200 British women and children.

What was greased cartridge issue?

In Jan 1857 British introduced a new cartridge of En-field rifle greased with pig and cow fats, soldiers had to chew it before use. Pig was forbidden for Muslim and cow was sacred for Hindus, so both refused to use them and revolted in Meerut in May 1857.

What were the events of revolt?

Indian soldiers of E.I.C army refused to use greased cartridge at Meerut and started revolt against British. Meerut sacked and British officers killed. Soldiers marched on Delhi and captured it, revolt spread and British lost control of a number of towns (Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi and Allahabad). In September British took Delhi back, Bahadur Shah II surrendered and his sons murdered, Lucknow taken back. Jhansi held out until Rani was killed in 1858.

EAST INDIA COMPANY**What was East India company?**

E.I.C was a trading established by British traders, In 1600AD Queen Elizabeth granted charter of trade to trade in the east of Africa. In 1608 first ship landed in Surat India. In 1612 Prince Khurram allowed E.I.C to trade with India. E.I.C gradually captured whole India. Power grew in 18th century.

Who was Robert Clive?

Robert Clive was commander of E.I.C army which defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in battle of Plassey in 1757 he became governor of Bengal. His opponents carried on an investigation on corruption charges but he was not found guilty. He committed suicide in 1774.

What was battle of Plassey?

In 1757 E.I.C army Under command of Lord Clive defeated Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-Daula at Plassey due to disloyalty of Mir Jafar his army commander. E.I.C installed Mir Jafar as puppet Nawab of Bengal. British utilized resources of Bengal to establish a large army.

What was black hole incident of Calcutta?

In 1756 Siraj-ud-Daula army captured old fort William and locked British prisoners in a small room later known as black hole. 123 out of 146 died of suffocation, heat and crushing. Some historians believed deaths were only 43 and some believed it as false story.

Who was Mir Qasim?

Nawab of Bengal [1] in 1760, succeeding Mir Jafar. With the support of EIC, he confiscated lands and wealth of people in Bengal to give to the British; Eventually he tried to stop British influence in Bengal; 1764 Mir Qasim fought Clive at Buxar, but was defeated.

What was battle of Buxar?

In 1764 E.I.C army defeated combine army of Nawab of Bengal Mir Qasim, Nawab of Oudh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam II at Buxar. British influence increased. British captured Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and extended its influence in Oudh.

Who was Hyder Ali?

Hyder Ali was ruler of Mysore state, organized a strong army with the help of French and defeated British in two battles of Mysore, he was the innovator of military use of the iron-cased Mysorean rockets. He was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan in 1782.

Who was Tipu Sultan?

Tipu was son of Hyder Ali the Nawab of Mysore. He tried to setup modern army with the help of French. He fought bravely with E.I.C army. He was defeated in fourth battle of Mysore in 1799 by Lord Wellesley. Tipu failed due to traitors and non cooperation of Marathas and Nizam Hyderabad.

Who was Lord Wellesley?

Governor General of India in 1798. Wellesley persuaded local princes / rulers to sign subsidiary alliances. Local rulers were also forbidden to make any other alliances. In 1799 Wellesley invaded Mysore killing Tipu Sultan and gaining

control of his lands. Wellesley also defeated the Nawabs of Oudh and took control of their territory.

What was regulating act of 1773?

British government passed this act to make E.I.C responsible to parliament, Governor general of Bengal with four Councillors and governors of Madras and Bombay were appointed to take care of E.I.C affairs, Supreme court of Calcutta was setup with Chief Justice and three judges.

What was charter of 1833?

The Charter of E.I.C was renewed in 1833. The Governor General 's council was given power to make laws for whole India, NWFP was made fourth presidency. Charter allowed Indian to play an important part in running their country. Indians could be part of civil service administering India.

What was treaty of Lahore?

In 1846 treaty of Lahore was signed after defeat of Sikh ruler of Punjab by British in First Anglo-Sikh War. Sikhs paid a huge fine to British. Gulab singh who helped British was given Kashmir as reward. Dalip Singh was kept on throne. Kashmir and doab area between Bias and Sutlej was surrendered to British, Sikh army was reduced.

What was doctrine of Lapse?

Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie in 1852 by which British annexed any local state whose ruler died without any son, no ruler was allowed to adopt son. Sitara, Jhansi, Nagpur and Oudh states were captured by British under this doctrine.

What was annexation of Sindh?

In 1843 E.I.C army under Charles Napier captured Sindh after two battles with Amirs of Sindh. British were worried due to expansion policy of Sikh ruler of Punjab Ranjit Singh. British wanted to regain lost pride of British after defeat in Afghanistan.

What was Queen's proclamation of 1858?

It was read on Nov 1858 at Allahabad. Pardon was given to all except those who were involved in murder of British. Doctrine of Lapse and annexation policy was abolished, religious freedom was ensured. Promiss was made to regard ancient property rights. E.I.C was abolished.

What was Vernacular press act 1878?

It was passed by British. This act reduced freedom of expression in News papers. Publication of anti British material was against law. News paper owner and editor could be fined and jailed in case of breaking Vernacular Press act.

THREE REFORMERS**Who was Shah Wali Ullah? (1703-62)**

Shah Wali Ullah was great religious reformer of 18th century. He pointed out reasons of Mughal decline, translated Quran in Persian language, he wrote 51 books to spread Islamic principles. He wanted to purify Islam from Hindu customs. He invited Ahmed Shah Abdali Afghan king to crush Marathas in the third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

Who was Ahmed Shah Abdali (Durrani)? (1722-1773)

Ahmed Shah Abdali was founder of modern state of Afghanistan. He captured Punjab from Mughal Empire. He defeated Marathas in the battle of Panipat in 1761 and crushed their power on invitation of Shah Wali Ullah. He is buried in Khandar.

Who was Syed Ahmed Shaheed Baralvi? (1786-1831)

Syed Ahmed was founder of Jihad movement. He took military experience by joining army of Amir Khan. He wanted to free Punjab from Sikh rule. He also wanted to setup an Islamic state. He defeated strong Sikh army at Okara and then at Hazrothe in 1826. He was martyred by Sikhs at Ballakot in 1831.

Who was Haji Shariat Ullah?

Faraizi movement was founded by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bengal, he advised followers to act upon basics of Islam like prayer, fasting, zakat and Hajj. He struggled for farm workers against economic oppression of Land lords and wanted to purify Islam from Hindu customs.

What is meant by Dar-ul-harab?

A battle ground between Islamic and non-Islamic forces is termed as Dar-ul-Harab, Muslim are advised to fight or migrate from such area, Friday and Eid prayer are not compulsory in such places.

Who was Dodhu Mian? (Dadhu Mian)

His real name was Mohsin-ud-Din, he was son Haji Shariat Ullah. He divided East Bengal in circles and appointed Khalifas for social welfare. He organized farm workers against high taxes charged by Hindu and British land lords, after his death in 1860 Faraizi movement declined.

Who was Titu Mir?

Mir Nisar Ali, who came to be known as Titu Mir, was a follower of Syed Ahmed. He organised Muslim farmers against oppressive Hindu land lords in Bengal. He advised farmers to refuse to pay beard tax. Titu Mir setup his own rule and gathered a small army. Titu Mir was killed by British in 1831. Titu Mir group was known as Hajjis.

Who was Ranjit Singh?

Ranjit Singh was a strong Sikh ruler of Punjab, Kashmir and parts of NWFP. He was able to modernized his army with the help of French. Muslim of Punjab were not allowed to perform Azan and cow slaughtering during his rule. He died in 1839.

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Who was Sir Syed?

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was great reformer of 19th century born in 1817 at Delhi started Aligarh movement to uplift educational standards of Muslim in India. He also tried to improve Muslim relation with British after the revolt of 1857. He struggled to protect Muslim rights and founded two nation theory. He set-up M.A.O in 1875.

What was Aligarh movement?

Movement was founded by Sir Syed to educate Indian Muslim to uplift their status, advised Indian Muslim to learn English, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan setup Scientific society in 1863 to translate books of English in Urdu to provide first hand knowledge to Muslim. Moreover he also setup MAO in 1875.

What was Urdu-Hindi controversy?

In 1867 Hindus tried to replace Urdu by Hindi as second official language of Northern provinces of India. Sir Syed defended Urdu through out his life, Sir Syed was so disappointed that he presented Two nations theory. Hindi was declared as status of second official language in 1900 after death of Sir Syed.

What was Muhammadan defense alliance?

In 1893 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan renamed United Patriotic Alliance as Muhammadan Defense Alliance to protect Indian Muslim from Hindu abuses, music was played in front of mosques during prayer, Muslim were restricted from performance of Azan and cow slaughtering.

What was Two nation theory?

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded two nation theory, according to it Hindu and Muslim living in India were two separate nations due to distinct religions, culture and language. Later theory became base of Pakistan movement.

What was scientific society?

Scientific society was founded by Sir Syed in 1863 at Ghazipur to translate books of social and physical sciences from English to Urdu. He wanted to provide first hand knowledge to Muslims.

What was Tahdhib-ul-Akhlāq?

This Journal was issued by Sir Syed in Urdu, contained articles from influential Muslim who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for a new approach to education, the journal played important role in bringing an intellectual revolution among Muslim.

What was Tabyin-ul-Kalam?

In this book Sir Syed pointed similarities between Islam and Christianity to reduce misunderstandings between Indian Muslim and British, to improve relation between both. Due to lack of resources work was not completed.

What was Aligarh institute Gazette?

This Journal was issued in 1866 under Scientific society. Urdu and English essays on social and political problems of people were published. It was published twice a week, continued for 22 years. It also propagated educational activities of Aligarh.

What was Loyal Muhammadan of India?

Sir Syed wrote this book in 1860 and he defended the Muslim from the British accusation that they were disloyal. He states services of various Muslim towards British. At the same time he called on British to end the hostility towards Muslim after the revolt.

What was the Pamphlet "Causes of Revolt"?

It was a pamphlet of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in which he pointed the main reasons of the revolt of 1857 as poor management of Indian army, change of Muslim to Christianity by force and lack of share of Indians in Government. He wrote it to clear misunderstanding of British with Muslim.

What was Athar-al-sanadeed?

Sir Syed wrote this book. It was on old buildings of Delhi city set up during Muslim rule. He published diagrams of these buildings and used modern methods of research to study their historical importance.

What was meant by Nadarath?

British were called as Nadarath by Muslims of India. British were resented by the term. Sir Syed tried to clear up the misunderstanding among the British. Sir Syed pointed out that the word came from an Arabic word Nasir meant helper.

What was Congress?

Congress was founded in 1885 by Alan Octavian Humes with permission of viceroy Lord Dufferin. The British saw it as body by which they could hear views of educated elite in Indian society. Congress claimed to represent all communities of India regardless of religion but soon changed into Hindu party.

LANGUAGES

What was Pashto academy?

Pashto academy was setup in 1954 in Peshawar University for promotion of Pashto literature. Academy was initially by Maulana Abdul Qadir and prepared widely accepted Pashto dictionary.

What was Baloch academy?

Baloch academy promotes Balochi language. It publishes collection of poetry of Baloch poets and conducts educational activities. 150 books are published in Balochi. Books of other languages are translated in Balochi. Academy publishes a popular series of pamphlets to promote Balochi. A weekly magazine known as "Nan Kessan" was published. A monthly known as "Olassis" was also published.

OTHER 4 MARKS

Who were zamindars?

Landlords/tax collectors. Wealthy and influential, some had private armies. After death of Aurangzeb they were increasingly unwilling to accept rule of any new emperor or to make payments to government in Delhi. Beard tax imposed which annoyed Muslims. Muslims were oppressed by zamindars from the 1800's onwards, especially in East Bengal.

Who were Thugees?

They were armed robbers, involved in ritual murder, who terrified people. Present in central and upper India. Claimed they were serving a goddess, Kali. East India Company (EIC) used force to destroy them in 1830 and stamped out the practice.

Who was Warren Hastings?

1782, first Governor General / Viceroy of India. British / English statesman. Introduced a number of reforms in administration, revenue, finance, commerce and the judiciary. Developed policies relating to Oudh and Rohilla. Involved in several wars including the Anglo-Maratha and the Anglo-Mysore.

PARTITION OF BENGAL

What was Swadeshi movement?

Swadeshi movement was started by Bengali Hindus to oppose partition of Bengal, British goods were boycotted like cloth and cigarettes to put economic pressure on British. Desi khadar was manufactured at home.

SIMLA DEPUTATION

What was Simla deputation?

A delegation of prominent Muslim leaders from India led by Sir Agha Khan met with viceroy Lord Minto in 1906 at Simla demanded separate electorate for Muslim in all legislative bodies and One third seats in central legislation. Separate electorate was agreed later. Muslims got true recognition for the first time after 1857 by getting better relations with the British. The success of Simla Deputation encouraged the Muslims to establish a political organization of their own, the Muslim League. Now they could encounter the growing influence of Congress.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

What were objectives of Muslim league?

Muslim league wanted to protect Muslim rights, promote feelings of loyalty in Muslim towards British, to create friendly relations with other communities of India and represent Muslim community of India.

What was Arya Samaj?

It was founded in 1877 by Dayanand Saraswati to reconvert Hindus who had converted to Islam and Christianity. Arya Samaj was also involved in riots against Muslim. It had strong holds in northern and western India.

MORLEY MINTO REFORMS

What was Morley-Minto reforms?

Morley-Minto reforms were introduced by British in 1909, members of Imperial council and central executive council were increased, direct election was adopted for provincial legislatures, separate electorate was granted to Indian Muslims.

LUCKNOW PACT

What was Lucknow pact?

Lucknow pact was signed between Congress and Muslim league in 1916 at Lucknow. Congress accepted separate electorate for Muslim, one third seats were reserved for Muslim in central legislative council, both demanded majority of elected seats in councils and provincial autonomy.

ROWLATT ACT

What was Rowlatt act?

Rowlatt act was introduced to check growing revolutionary activities in India. Arrest without warrant, detention without bail, there was no right of appeal, Provincial Government could ban gathering and can order people where to live. Despite Indian opposition the Act was passed in 1919.

AMRITSAR MASSACRE

What was Amritsar massacre?

In April 1919 there was ban on public meetings in Amritsar due to riots and murder of 5 Europeans. On deport of two nationalist leaders, 20,000 people were gathered at Jullianwala bagh to protest. General Dyer fired on unarmed peaceful people without warning, 400 people were killed and 1200 were injured.

Who was General Dyer?

A British commander; Following demonstrations in Amritsar, in early 1919 he moved troops there to restore order following riots; On April 13th he ordered the troops to confront a peaceful gathering of thousands of people in the Jallianwala Bagh. The troops opened fire killing many people; Dyer was later removed from command because of his cruel actions but not punished.

MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS**What was Montague-Chelmsford reforms?**

These reforms were introduced by British in 1919. Legislative council was renamed as legislative assembly with majority of elected members, separate electorate was included, 2% people of population was granted the right of vote, diarchy system was adopted in provinces, a council of princes was setup to represent princely states.

What was diarchy system?

Diarchy system was introduced in Montague-Chelmsford reforms provinces, reserved subjects like police and justice were under control of governor's council, Transferred subjects were less important like health and education were in the control of Indian ministers.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT**What was Khilafat movement?**

Khilafat movement was started by Indian Muslim in 1919 after defeat of Ottoman empire (Turkey) in first world war by Allied forces. Indian Muslim demanded protection of boundaries of Ottoman empire and respect of Holy places of Muslim located in it. Caliphate of Ottoman empire should not be changed.

What was Mopla uprising?

In Aug 1921 at Malabar a uprising by Mopla Muslim against Hindu land lords and British resulted in deaths of thousands. Property of Hindus was destroyed including temples. In the end British troops controlled the situation. 4000

Moplas were killed. Hindu-Muslim riots spread to northern India so Hindu-Muslim unity declined (reduced) in Khilafat movement.

What was Hijrat movement?

During Khilafat movement Maulana Abdul Bari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad declared India as Darul harb. 80,000 Indian Muslim migrated to Afghanistan where they were not welcomed on return they found themselves homeless and jobless reduced popularity of Khilafat movement.

Who Kamal Attaturk?

Mustafa Kamal Pasha was a military officer to Turk army removed Caliph Muhammad VI in 1922 and abolished institute of caliphate, declared Turkey as democracy. Mustafa Kamal Pasha later took title of Kamal Attaturk.

What was Treaty of Versailles?

The Treaty of Versailles decided to split Germany into two by creating a new country Poland. Germans were asked to pay a huge sum of Victorious Allies. The same measures were taken against Austria also.

What was Treaty of Sevres?

The Treaty of Sevres (1920) was against Muslims and according to this Turkey was to be divided amongst the victorious allies. It further said that Ottoman Empire was to be split up in a way the Arabia was made independent, some parts of Turkey would be given under league of Nations and the remaining Turkish land would be given to Greece. While Turkey's only possession in Europe would be the areas around Istanbul. The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria. The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey.

What was First Khilafat Conference?

The FIRST KHILAFAT CONFERENCE was held on 23rd November 1919 at Delhi and Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq emphasized in his presidential address that support of non-muslims should be enlisted in this issue. After this meeting, the main

purpose was to convince the British not to take any action against Turkey. At the end of this conference a resolution was passed which decided to send a delegation to England to show the strength of this movement.

What was Second Khilafat Conference?

The SECOND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE was held in the AMRITSAR on 28th December 1919, where both the parties (Khilafat Movement and Non-cooperation movement) planned for the future. It was agreed to merge all the political groups & Gandhi was made the leader of these groups.

What was Khilafat Delegation?

KHILAFAT DELEGATION left for England led by Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar to meet the Prime Minister Lloyd George. It was totally useless because the Prime Minister refused to accept any proposal of the Khilafat Delegation and it failed without its desired results. Gandhi took a tour of India & both the Hindus & the Muslims started NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT against the British govt.

What was Third Khilafat Conference?

The THIRD KHILAFAT CONFERENCE was held in Karachi from 9-11 July, in which services with police and army were termed Haram. The Indians were convinced to give up Govt. services, give back titles, boycott courts and British goods, and resign from local bodies not to attend schools and colleges. After this resolution many Indian leaders were arrested including Ali brothers. Jinnah had already predicted that it might be violent & the same thing happened in Nilambar & Tirur where police stations were set on fire. After this conference the prominent political leaders were arrested.

What was the All India Khilafat Conference?

Held in Delhi in November 1919, led by Ali brothers who hoped to try and persuade the British to keep their promises about maintaining the Turkish Empire. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Gandhi represented Congress. Gandhi hoped to unite Hindus and Muslims in his non-violent campaign against the British. Azad warned the Conference that David Lloyd George intended to punish Turkey for fighting against Britain in the war. The Conference passed a

resolution agreeing to send a delegation to Britain, making sure they were aware of the strength of Muslim support for the Khalifa.

What was Chaura Chauri Incident?

In February 1922 CHAURA CHAURI INCIDENT a village near UP a dispute originated between the police and the demonstrating people. The excited people killed 21 policemen when they fired on the political procession. Gandhi was shocked to hear this and withdrew his support from the non-cooperation movement, which was destruction to the Khilafat movement.

Who was Maulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar?

He was educated from Aligarh and Oxford University, published English newspaper Comrade and Hamdard which played an important role in Khilafat movement and round table conference, he struggled for independence from Britain and died in 1931 during second round table conference.

DELHI PROPOSALS

What was Delhi proposal?

In 1927 prominent Muslim leaders including Jinnah at Delhi proposed that Muslims would quit (give up) separate electorate if Muslims would be granted one third seats in central legislature, separation of Sindh from Bombay, reforms in N.W.F.P and Balochistan. Seats in Punjab and Bengal according to population.

SIMON COMMISSION

What was Simon commission?

In 1927 seven member commission under John Simon arrived India to check performance of Montague-Chelmsford reforms and give proposals for next reforms. No Indian member was included so commission was boycotted by Indians. Commission proposed to abolish (remove) dyarchy system, separation of Sindh from Bombay and Federal system of Government.

What was the Simon Report?

Sir John Simon had chaired a commission in 1927 to consider further political reforms in India. There was no Indian representation on the commission and this was opposed especially as its membership had been carefully selected to oppose self-government. Congress and ML boycotted it. SC reported in 1930, main points were federal system with more powers to provinces, diarchy ended with provincial government in hands of ministers responsible to elected legislatures, Governors to choose all ministers from parties that had majority support, Provincial Prime Ministers would be free from control by the governor or central government, NWFP to be given a legislative council but no government, no change in central executive and Council of Greater India to be set up representing India and the individual provinces to discuss matters of all-India concern. Unacceptable to both Congress and ML.

NEHRU REPORT

What was Nehru report?

In 1928 Nehru report was issued in as proposal for next reforms. Nehru report suggested Hindi as official language, abandoned (abolish) Separate electorate no need for one third seats for Muslim in central legislature. It was anti-Muslim report so rejected by Muslims. Jinnah issued 14 points against it.

JINNAH 14 POINTS

What were Jinnah 14 points?

In 1929 Jinnah presented his 14 points when Muslim interest were in danger due to Nehru report. Jinnah declared it as parting of ways from Hindus. Later any discussion with British and Congress would be on the base of 14 points. Jinnah demanded one third Muslim seats in central assembly and all Cabinets, reforms in N.W.F.P and Balochistan. Separation of Sindh from Bombay.

THREE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

What was Gandhi-Irwin pact?

In march 1931 it was signed between Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin. Congress workers were released (set free) from jail, Gandhi called off non-cooperation movement and agreed to join second round table conference. He took back his demand of full independence.

What was Communal awards?

On 16th Aug 1932, British prime minister Ramsay Macdonald announced communal award. Separate electorate and weightage principle was kept for Muslim, Sikhs and low caste Hindus. Muslim majority in Punjab and Bengal was reduced due to it.

ELECTIONS 1937

What were the outcomes of the provincial elections of 1937?

The elections caused great disappointment for Muslims as Congress won absolute majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others. Muslims won only 109 seats that were reserved for Muslims. However was first major election that Muslim League fought and on a united basis, learnt a number of lessons - realised it had to improve organisation and planning, knew its support lay in more areas where Muslims were in a minority and where they were a majority they didn't feel threatened by Hindus. Realised they had an image problem - wealthy aristocrats relating to desperately poor and illiterate Muslims.

CONGRESS RULE

What was Wardha educational scheme?

During Congress rule, Gandhi introduced Wardha educational scheme in which
(a) Hindi was medium of education. (b) Muslim children were forced to show respect to Gandhi picture. (c) Spinning of cotton wheel was part of school

activity.(d) Hindu personalities were shown as heroes in school books.(e) It was an effort to change Muslims into Hindus.

What was Vidya Mander Scheme?

During Congress rule Vidya Mander Scheme was introduced by Dr Zakir Hussain on instruction of Gandhi in Bihar and central province according to which Mander education was made compulsory at elementary level at Hindu Temples in Hindi. The purpose was to destroy Muslim culture and spread Hindu culture.

What was Band-e-Matram?

Band-e-Matram was an anti Muslim nationalist song in which Hindus were advised to expel Muslims out of India. It was adopted by Congress as official song during Congress rule (1937-39). It was sung in every morning assembly in educational organization.

What was day of Deliverance?

Day of deliverance was celebrated by Muslim League on 22nd Dec 1939 following Congress resign from all provincial ministries. Congress rule adopted anti Muslim policies like Wardha educational scheme, Bande Matram as national song, a ban on Azan and cow slaughtering. They performed thanksgiving prayer.

LAHORE RESOLUTION

What was Lahore/Pakistan resolution?

Lahore resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940 at Minto Park Lahore in annual session of Muslim League demanding separate home land for Indian Muslims composed of north-western and north-eastern Muslim majority provinces of India. Later known as Pakistan resolution.

Who was A.K.Fazl-ul-Haq?

A.K.Fazl-ul-Haq was known as Sher-i-Bengal. He remained Chief Minister of Bengal after 1937 election. He presented Lahore resolution in 1940 demanding separate home land for Indian Muslims composed of north-western and north-

eastern Muslim majority provinces of India. He also remained Chief Minister of Bengal in 1954.

CRIPPS MISSION

What was Cripps mission?

In 1942 British minister Sir Stafford Cripps offered dominion status (self rule), new election and constitution after world war II ends, provinces would be allowed to quit (give up) Indian union. British wanted Indian Cooperation in world War II. Congress and Muslim league rejected the proposals.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

What was Quit India Movement?

It was clear from Cripps mission that British position in World war II was weak so Gandhi started Quit India movement on 8 August 1942, demanded immediate (at once) independence from Britain, advised congress workers to "Do or die". British crushed the movement by force. Jinnah declared it as "Black mail"

GANDHI JINNAH TALKS

What were Gandhi-Jinnah talks?

In 1944 Gandhi met with Jinnah to discuss Pakistan issue, Gandhi rejected two nation theory and Muslim league as representative of Indian Muslim. He demanded joint defense and foreign affairs. Gandhi wanted to resolve Pakistan issue after freedom from British but Quaid-e-Azam rejected his proposals.

SIMLA CONFERENCE

What was Simla conference?

In Simla conference 1945 viceroy lord Wavell proposed equal number of Hindu and Muslim seats in executive council to form interim (temporary) government to organize British departure (going away) from India. Congress demanded to nominate one muslim member. Jinnah took firm stand on it so conference failed.

CABINET MISSION PLAN

What was Cabinet Mission plan?

The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Government to Indian leadership, providing India with independence. Plan rejected by Congress and Muslim League.

DIRECT ACTION DAY

What was the Direct Action Day?

Cabinet mission plan was rejected by Congress and AIML planned general strike to assert its demand for a separate muslim home land. Jinnah asked the people to show their strength to the British by observing "Direct Action Day" on 16th of August 1946. In this the Muslim League showed their power to the govt. & also announced their withdrawal from both the plans. In many places thousands demonstrated peacefully to show muslim solidarity. However, in Calcutta demonstrations turned into violence. There was a lot of violence due to this in Calcutta & in "Great Calcutta Killing" 4000 people died.

RADCLIFFE AWARD

What was Radcliffe Award?

On 16th August 1947 it was announced, which was totally against Pakistan because it deliberately gave away many Muslim majority areas from the Punjab and Bengal to India. Sir Cyril Radcliffe a lawyer of London was made the head of these commissions with 4 assistants 2 from League & 2 from Congress. Jinnah agreed the award but declared that muslims had been treated unjustly but they all must abide by it and faced it with courage and hope.

3rd JUNE PLAN

What was the 3 June Plan?

Mountbatten sent in 1947 to work out a plan for the British to leave India. Two states to be set up India and Pakistan. Government of India Act 1935 to be constitution of both countries. Each state to have Dominion status, an Executive responsible to Constituent Assembly. Muslim majority provinces to vote on whether to stay with India or join Pakistan. Punjab and Bengal divided. Muslims accepted the plan, meant 7 weeks to partition as announced by Mountbatten.

ALLAMA IQBAL

Who was Allama Iqbal?

Iqbal is considered as national poet of Pakistan. In his famous Allahabad address of 1930 he demanded separate Muslim home land for Indian Muslim comprised of north-western and north-eastern Muslim majority provinces in his famous Allahabad address. He was source of strength for Muslim league in Punjab.

CHAUDHRY RAHMAT ALI

Who was Chaudry Rehmat Ali?

Ch.Rehmat Ali in his famous pamphlet "Now or Never" he demanded separate Muslim state in 1933 included North-Western and North-Eastern Muslim majority provinces. He named it as Pakistan. 'P' for Punjab, 'A' for Afghania (N.W.F.P), 'K' for Kashmir, 'I' for Iran, 'S' for Sindh, 'T' for Turkaristan, 'A' for Afghanistan, 'N' for Balochistan.

How did the name 'Pakistan' originate?

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali devised the name. Stated in pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933. By end of the year most Muslims within India knew the name and its importance. Punjab, Afghania (NWFP), Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan. Muslim League thought his ideas were impractical and ignored by Jinnah.

OTHER 4 MARKS

What was Hindu Maha Sabha?

It was fundamental Hindu party established in 1923 by Pandit Mohan Malaviya. Party became popular under leadership of V.D.Savakar. Party was against establishment of Pakistan and was involved in Muslim massacre (killing), Party was blamed of murder of Gandhi in 1948.

What was Salt march?

The Salt March, which took place from March to April 1930 in India, Gandhi started salt march from his ashram near Ahmedabad to sea side village Dandi. 24 days march was reported world wide. Gandhi challenged unfair salt taxes. It changed into country wide movement for independence from Britain.

What was Satyagraha?

Hindu word meaning truth force / holding onto truth; A form of non-violent resistance; Gandhi's idea in 1919 and saw it as having a strong spiritual force. It involved sit-down strikes and hunger strikes, petitions, protest marches and boycotts. Sometimes resulted in aggression directed at the Muslim community.

EARLY PROBLEMS

What was the Canal Water Dispute?

In 1948, India threatened Pakistan to stop water from these head work causing a dire threat of famine and loss of crops in west Punjab. Bilateral negotiations started but failed due to non-cooperative behavior of India. This problem was resolved through the mediation of World Bank. In 1960 an agreement was signed known as "Indus Water Treaty". Under this treaty Pakistan was given rights of Indus, Jehlum and Chenab and India was given Ravi, Satluj & Beas. WAPDA (water and power development authority) was entrusted to supervise the project.

Describe the refugee problem [4]

Summer 1947 saw rioting and many deaths because of violence between Muslim and non Muslim communities across India. After the Boundary Award, things got worse with millions of people in the 'wrong' country. The largest migration then took place with Muslims moving into Pakistan and non-Muslims moving into India. 10 m people were involved in this migration accompanied by violence and mass slaughter in some places. 1 m may have been killed and 20 m people made homeless. Karachi received 2 m refugees alone.

MINISTRIES 1951-1958

Describe the constitutional crisis of 1954-55.

Bogra the PM had little political experience, and GG Ghulam Mohammad expected him to support his authority - do as he was told. Bogra wanted to curb power of GG. GM out of country so Bogra introduced an amendment to 1935 GOI Act, trying to take away some power. Caused a political crisis, GM declared state of emergency and dissolved Assembly. Legal challenges were made against GG who eventually won through.

What was the 'One Unit' Scheme?

Iskander Mirza (Acting Governor-General) introduced it in 1955 to unify all of West Pakistan. He claimed it would bring about greater efficiency and enable

more rapid development. West Pakistan politicians and administrators feared their influence may be challenged if they did not do this, especially as there were 10 million more people in East Pakistan. By unifying West Pakistan and making West Pakistan and East Pakistan official with equal representation in the Assembly, the One Unit Scheme prevented East Pakistan from gaining a majority in the Assembly. This was very unpopular in East Pakistan.

AYUB KHAN

How did Ayub Khan achieve power?

1958, martial law imposed by Iskander Mirza, Laws Order passed and constitution was repealed. Ayub Khan already a powerful figure as Commander in Chief of army, took role of Chief Martial Law Administrator and then removed Iskander Mirza from office. Power now totally with Ayub Khan and took role of President. Event known as 'Glorious Revolution'.

What was Basic Democracy?

It was issued in 1959 which introduced a 4-tier structure of representative bodies, which were Village Council, Sub-District Council, District Council & Divisional Council. In this system ordinary people elected Union Council Members, who in turn elected District and Divisional Council Members. These Basic Democrats formed an Electoral College for the election of the President and members of Provisional and Central Legislatures. The union council was the lowest tier and was directly elected by the people. Each member of the union council represented 1000 people. At the end of 1959, Ayub asked basic democrats for a vote of confidence. Almost 95% of them declared their confidence in Ayub Khan and on 17th Feb 1960 he was confirmed as President of Pakistan for next 5 years.

Describe Pakistan's involvement in the U2 crisis.

In 1960, U2 affair was held. An American spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union, town Sverdolsk, the Pilot Gary Powers, parachuted to the ground where he was captured by Soviet forces. It was a spy plane but the Americans did not admit it. They said it was a research plane studying weather conditions. The pilot had admitted spying. Pakistan felt embarrassed as they gave their territory of Peshawar to be used as American Plane Base. The fame of Pakistan

deteriorated due to the event. The relations become tensed between Pakistan and Soviet Union.

CREATION OF BANGLADESH

Who was Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman?

Believed in self government of East Pakistan, helped to found Awami League in 1949 and led it in 1960s, drafted Six Point Plan in 1966 which demanded separation in effect. 1970 elections meant that Awami League was largest party in Pakistan but not allowed to take power and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman become PM. Military crackdown against Awami League supporters, Civil War, Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman first PM of Bangladesh. Murdered in 1975 in a military takeover.

What was Operation Searchlight?

A planned military operation carried out by the Pakistan Army to put down the Bengali nationalist movement in East Pakistan in March 1971. Ordered by the central government in West Pakistan, this was seen as the sequel to "Operation Blitz" which had been launched in November 1970. The original plan envisioned taking control of the major cities on March 26, and then eliminating all opposition, political or military within one month. Bengali resistance was not expected by the Pakistani army and led to many atrocities taking place that caused some 10 million refugees to flee to India. These atrocities enraged the Bengalis, who declared independence from Pakistan, and led to the creation of Bangladesh

ZULFIAQAR ALI BHUTTO

Describe the Simla Agreement.

1972 (2 July), Bhutto signed Simla Agreement with Indira Gandhi of India. She agreed to return prisoners of war in a return for a promise from Pakistan that the Kashmir problem would be discussed with India and not with others e.g. UN. Increased his popularity in Pakistan, international reputation enhanced, not given up on Kashmir

Describe Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's health reforms of 1972.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced a health scheme in 1972 in which Rural Health Centres and Basic Health Units in urban areas were to provide widespread healthcare. It expected to set up 1 Rural Health Centre for every 60000 people and 1 Basic Health Unit for every 20000 people. Training colleges for doctors and nurses were expected to admit students on merit and on qualification (after first year) they could be placed anywhere by the government. The sale of branded medicines was banned in an attempt to reduce the cost of these and could be purchased without prescription. However, the reforms were expensive and there was a shortage of doctors and nurses. International drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan due to a lack of profits from unbranded medicines.

Describe Bhutto's downfall from power.

1977, rumours of armed government thugs disrupting PNA election rallies in 1977. PPP won election but protests over vote rigging from PNA who demanded fresh election. Bhutto refused and rioting followed. His FSF couldn't stop it and Bhutto had to negotiate with PNP offering concessions and some elections in disputed constituencies. Declared a state of emergency and Pakistan placed under Martial law at same time, PNP leadership arrested and 000s of supporters. Army saw weaknesses in Bhutto and carried out a coup called 'Operation Fairplay'. Bhutto arrested and Pakistan under army control with Zia in charge.

ZIA UL HAQ

What was the 'Afghan Miracle'?

USSR's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to an immediate impact on Pakistan's relationship with other countries. Zia was seen as leader of a Muslim nation on the frontline against communist forces. Economic and military support came from the West and Pakistan became an important base against the Soviets. Pakistan became a leading country in world politics and this led to huge sums of money coming into the country to pay for the care of refugees and the armed

forces. Zia was able to use some of the funds to make economic progress and reform the economy.

What were the Hudood Ordinances?

Part of his Islamisation programme, 1977 onwards, including Offences against Property, Zina, Qafq and Prohibition Ordinances. Islamic punishments for gambling, drinking, theft and adultery, e.g. amputation of right hand for theft and 80 stripes of the cane for drinking alcohol. 1980 Zakat Ordinance imposed a 2.5% wealth tax to be given to the poor, Ushr Ordinance 5% tax on agricultural income which supported Zakat.

Describe the Zakat Ordinance.

In 1980, Zia-ul-Haq imposed a 2.5% wealth tax on savings over a certain amount. Money raised was given to Zakat committees in villages and towns for the poor. Some Muslim groups protested against this since their view of Islamic law was that giving should be voluntary. In 1984, these groups held demonstrations in Islamabad forcing Zia-ul-Haq to accept their objections and exempt them from paying the tax.

What was the Eighth Amendment?

1985. Introduced by Zia, after lifting of martial law. It confirmed all previous acts of the martial law period with no right of appeal. President could appoint Prime Minister, Governors of Provinces and other officials. President could dismiss Prime Minister and National Assembly. Firmly established Presidential rule.

NAWAZ SHARIF AND BENAZIR BHUTTO

What was the Pucca Qila massacre?

May 1990, in Hyderabad, 40 supporters of MQM killed by police. Women and children included. Such violence led to the President (Ghulam Ishaq Khan) dismissing Benazir government in August 1990.

What problems did Nawaz Sharif face as Prime Minister during the 1990s?

Divided nation, supporters of BB wanted him to fail, difficult to promote economic progress and religious ideas at same time, lost USA aid, accused of involvement in death of Asif Nawaz, army Commander-in-Chief, dismissed, lost aid and support from other nations in 2nd term of office following nuclear testing, failures in fighting in Kashmir - blamed Musharraf, whom he tried to sack. Overthrown.

What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as Prime Minister of Pakistan?

1988-90, 1993-96. Faced opposition from politicians who wanted her to fail, Husband Zardari accused of corruption, divisions within her party (PPP), IJI criticised government of being close to USA. Confrontations with provincial govts, violent protests, Coalition party MQM joined with IJI, Pucca Qila massacre.

Describe General Pervez Musharraf's coup.

1999, Nawaz tried to blame Kashmir retreat on Pervez Musharraf but not accepted. Nawaz Sharif tried to sack him when he was visiting Sri Lanka and not allowing him to return to Pakistan. His army staff overthrew Nawaz Sharif and Pervez Musharraf returned and put Pakistan under military rule. A bloodless coup, life allowed to get on as normal.

What was the Co-operative societies scandal?

Co-operative Societies accepted money from members and could make loans for purposes that were to the benefit of the society and its members.

Mismanagement of these led to a major collapse in which millions of Pakistanis lost money by 1992. In Nawaz Sharif's state of Punjab, 700000 poor people lost all their savings when the societies went bankrupt. The societies had loaned billions of rupees to Nawaz Sharif's family business. He repaid the loans but his reputation was damaged and was one of the reasons why he lost office the following year 1993.

What was the Kargil Conflict?

1999, Muslim Kashmiri guerrillas crossed the Line of Control and captured the Indian occupied towns of Kargil and Drass. Pakistan government denied any involvement (but later admitted). India launched counter attack and 2 of its aircraft crossed into Pakistani airspace. One was shot down. Pakistani forces pushed back and was eventually persuaded by USA to withdraw behind Line of Control. A major blow to Pakistan-India relations.

Describe the problems caused by family feuds that faced the Benazir Bhutto governments.

Quarrelled with her mother Begum Nusrat Bhutto over control of the PPP, with Begum favouring Benazir's brother Mir Murtaza as leader. Begum removed from a leading role in the PPP. Murtaza went into exile and founded the Al-Zulfikar Organisation. He used this to criticise Benazir. He also opposed her husband's involvement in the PPP because of the allegations of corruption against him. Zardari accused of paybacks on property and government deals and being involved in political murders. Murtaza arrested on his return to Pakistan on charges of terrorism in 1993. In 1996 he was killed in a police ambush and a judicial review of the incident found government involvement in it.

OTHER 4 MARKS**What was SEATO?**

1955 South East Asia Treaty Organisation. Also included USA and Britain. Sometimes called Manila Pact in Pakistan. Joined in 1955. Withdrew in 1972. Aimed to resist Communist expansion. Pakistan surprised other Muslim countries by being so closely allied with USA.

What was CENTO?

Originally the Baghdad Pact formed in 1955 with Turkey and Iraq. Later that year Pakistan, Iran and Britain joined to establish an anti-Communist alliance against the Soviet Union. All except Britain were Muslim countries. Pact renamed CENTO (Central Treaty Organisation) after Iraq left in 1959. Never developed a permanent structure or system for raising troops for mutual

defence and was dissolved in 1979. USA supported the organisation but did not become a member.

Describe the 1956 Constitution?

Adopted by 2nd Constituent Assembly, a compromise between Muslim League and United Front, Islamic Republic of Pakistan pronounced, Mirza became President who could choose the Prime Minister. President had to be a Muslim and had emergency powers and could dissolve National Assembly. There was a cabinet (advisory only) and a National and Provincial Assembly. Constitution scrapped in 1958 and martial law declared.

Describe the terms of the 1973 Constitution.

Introduced by Bhutto. Pakistan to become a federal republic with parliamentary system of government. PM to be head of government. Pakistan an Islamic Republic with Islam the state religion. PM and President to be Muslims. Fundamental human rights to be recognised with Supreme and High Courts to enforce these. PM agrees to President's orders but advises President. Upper House (Senate) to be elected and must not be dissolved. Emergency powers for government. Armed forces not to take part in political activities.

Who was Fatima Jinnah?

The sister of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a dentist who gave up her career to support him especially after the death of his wife. In 1965, aged 71 she stood in the presidential election (against Ayub Khan); She was very popular and so is known as Khatoon-i-Pakistan (First Lady of Pakistan), and Madar-i-Millat (Mother of the Nation).

What is the Karakoram Highway?

1966 joint China-Pakistan project to construct an 800 mile highway, opened in 1978. Known as the Friendship Highway in China. Financed with Chinese money and built by its engineers. Very difficult and dangerous road to build and claimed many lives. Follows the Silk Road route from China.

What has been the importance of the Siachen Glacier to both India and Pakistan?

1977 Indian colonel Kumar first climbed the glacier. Returned in 1981. Pakistan discovered that Indians had been there and decided to defend its interests before India claimed the glacier, especially as the border in that part of Kashmir had never been drawn properly. When Pakistan soldiers moved up to the glacier they discovered 300 Indian troops there. This meant that both sets of troops had to stay there as the glacier was an important symbol to both sides. Pakistan tried several times to remove the Indian troops from there without success. In 1987 Musharraf led one of these assaults. In 1989 Bhutto visited the glacier to reinforce Pakistan's view of it. No official figures exist of the death toll on the glacier with estimates between 3000 and 5000, but many of these have probably been due to avalanches and falls. No settlement has been reached, even though several meetings have been held to discuss the situation since 1989.

SOURCE A

Nawab Siraj-ud-Duala opposed the growing British power in Bengal in 1757. Robert Clive, commander of the British East India Company's troops that had just retaken Calcutta from the Nawab, began to re-establish control of Bengal. Clive was heavily outnumbered by the Nawab's forces, but persuaded Mir Jafar, the Nawab's commander, to switch sides and not fight when the two armies met. The Nawab opened the battle with heavy gunfire which went on until it started to rain heavily. Clive's troops covered their cannon and muskets to protect them from the rain, whilst the Nawab's troops did not. When the rain cleared, Clive attacked. The Nawab's troops retreated. 22 of Clive's soldiers were killed and 500 of the Nawab's soldiers were killed.

From Seven Years' War: Battle of Plassey by Kennedy Hickman

SOURCE B



A painting of a British official of the British East India Company riding in an Indian procession in 1825.

According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the British victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757? [3]

- Clive persuaded Mir Jafar to switch sides
- Nawab's opening gunfire was ineffective
- The Nawab didn't cover their cannon and muskets when it rained
- Nawab's muskets were useless due to the wet powder
- Mir Jafar's men unwilling to fight against the British
- Jafar had turned traitor/been corrupted by the British
- The Nawab's troops retreated.

What does Source B tell us about the British East India Company in 1825? [5]

The painter has made the British officer the largest figure to demonstrate the importance that they held in India. Similarly the Indians are shown as small people to reflect their lowly status. Local rulers are on horseback behind the British official. They are shown as smaller, reflecting their lower status to the British. The horses are shown as large animals, graceful in appearance and movement, again showing superiority and power. This is reinforced by soldiers on horses who were carrying weapons. The East India Company is shown as being a wealthy organisation as seen in the uniforms and the decorations on the horses. The Company were able to achieve this wealth through trading as can be seen by the boat shown in the picture and through the gaining of lands through conquest and agreements with local rulers. This is shown by the weapons displayed and the wealthy appearance of the Indians that the British were also able to exploit.

CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

At first the East India Company and the British Parliament discouraged Indian production of cotton goods in order to encourage the growing cotton industry in Great Britain. British policy developed during the nineteenth century to allow Indian people to grow raw cotton in order to supply material for the cotton factories of Great Britain. Orders were sent out to force Indian skilled workers to work in the East India Company's factories. The East India Company was given legal powers to control production in the villages and communities of Indian weavers. Very high tariffs excluded Indian silks and cotton goods from Great Britain but British goods were admitted into India free of duty.

From The Economic History of India under Early British Rule by R.C. Dutt

SOURCE B

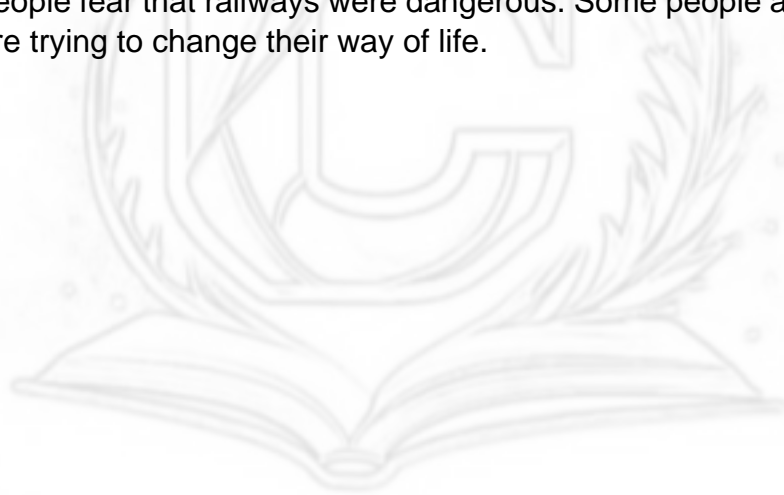


According to Source A, what difficulties did the Indian cotton industry face during the nineteenth century? [3]

- Indian production of cotton goods was discouraged – in favour of British industry.
- Only allowed to grow raw cotton to supply British looms.
- Skilled workers had to work in East India Company (EIC) factories.
- EIC controlled Indian weaving production.
- Very high tariffs prevented Indian silk and cotton from entering Britain.
- No duty on British goods reaching India.

How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the building of railways in India during the nineteenth century? [5]

It looks dangerous / unsafe to travel by rail due to the risk of derailment or accident, which might cause injury and death. Since railways were not built safely at first, accidents like these were frequent in India. Accidents like the one shown in the source made some people fear that railways were dangerous. Some people also worried that the British were trying to change their way of life.



CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

On the evening of 20 June, some 64 prisoners including two women and several wounded soldiers were marched at sword point to the filthy dungeon at Fort William. This was a little cell, measuring 18 feet by 14 feet 10 inches, designed for no more than three petty criminals. The heat at this time of year was suffocating. Prisoners trampled on each other to get nearer one of the two tiny windows or to the small amount of water they had been left. Their guards mocked them as the prisoners gasped for air and pleaded for mercy. At 6 am the next morning, when the door was opened, dead bodies were piled up inside.

Adapted from an essay in *History Today*, 2006

SOURCE B



According to Source A, why did many people die at Fort William in 1756? [3]

- Several were already wounded
- Conditions in the cell were dirty, would have infected soldiers' wounds
- Lack of fresh air / suffocation
- Lack of water / dehydration
- Trampled to death trying to reach water / fresh air
- Crushed to death in overcrowded cell
- Guards showed no interest in prisoners' welfare

What can we learn from Source B about famine in the subcontinent during British control? [5]

Food was being given to a man who looks very weak suggesting that the famine has been going on for a long time. The problem of hunger was widespread because many people of different ages, men, women and children, were affected and were waiting for relief. Famine must have been a serious problem because relief has been organised. People are looking underfed / malnourished and are waiting for the distribution of food which is being given out to these people in the source. The man in the bowler hat is supervising the process, which shows that the British were involved with the distribution of relief.

CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

There are few figures in history as controversial as Robert Clive. Some people described him as a soldier of initiative, courage and determination. Other people saw him as reckless and unprincipled, a rebel expelled from several schools for bad behaviour. They said his victories at Arcot, Calcutta and Plassey were all the result of lucky gambles that put his men in unnecessary danger. It was also said that Clive used tactics that were sly and against the accepted codes of battle. Clive was also described as cruel, lacking in morality and greedy for personal wealth.

Adapted from an article in a British newspaper published in June 1988

SOURCE B



According to Source A what were the personal characteristics of Robert Clive? [3]

- A brave/courageous soldier.
- A man of initiative.
- Reckless.
- Badly behaved.
- Gambled/took risks in battle.
- Put his men's life in danger.
- Cruel.
- Greedy.

What can we learn from Source B about the treatment of Indian hostages during the Mysore Wars? [5]

This looks like a ceremony with well-dressed people who are stood in their places welcoming the hostages, indicating respect to them and deference and care of them. The painting shows Lord Cornwallis who is shaking the hand of one of the hostages he is greeting. This looks like a formal public event of great importance or significance. The painting shows Lord Cornwallis receiving Tipu Sultan's sons as hostages to ensure that Tipu Sultan pays according to the terms of the Treaty. This painting is intended to portray Cornwallis as gentle by the way he is treating the hostages so it could be used as propaganda. We do not know if all hostages were treated with such respect, nor whether this scene shows exactly what took place.

CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

In May 1876, Benjamin Disraeli, the Conservative Prime Minister, made Queen Victoria Empress of India. He said this would link the monarchy more closely with India and would underline Britain's position as a world power. The Queen was pleased with this arrangement and saw India as a jewel in the crown of her empire, a place full of vibrant colours, gems, fruits and spices. As such Queen Victoria viewed India as a land to be governed by British order and justice so that protection could be given to the Indian people against war, rebellion, famine and illiteracy.

Adapted from a history website

SOURCE B

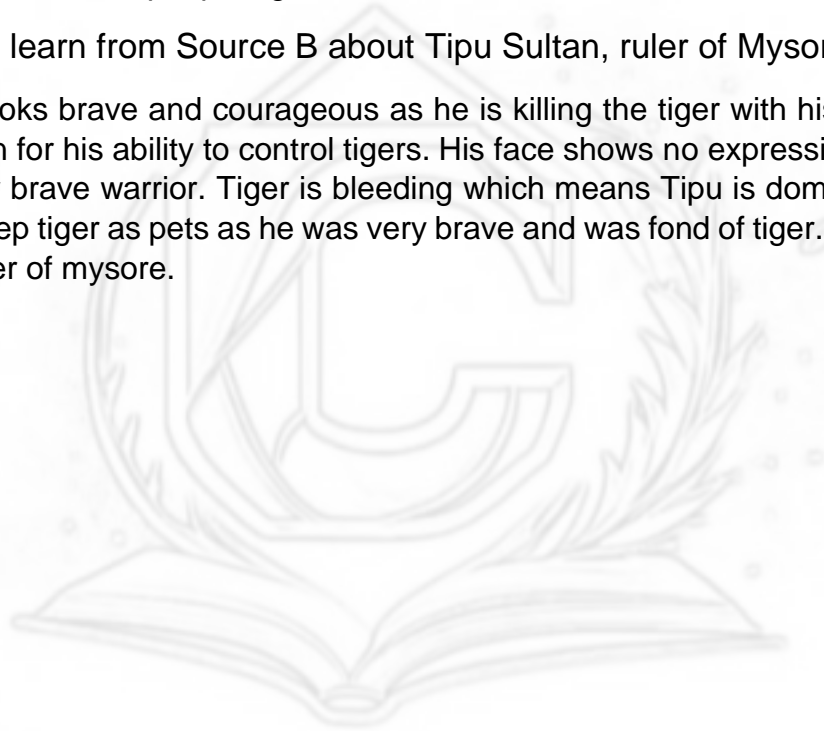


According to Source A, why was Queen Victoria made Empress of India? [3]

- to 'link the monarchy more closely with India'
- to 'underline Britain's position as a world power'
- she saw India as 'a place full of vibrant colours, gems, fruits and spices'
- 'Queen Victoria viewed India as a land to be governed by British order and justice'
- to protect 'the Indian people against war, rebellion, famine and illiteracy'

What can we learn from Source B about Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore? [5]

Tipu Sultan looks brave and courageous as he is killing the tiger with his bare hand. He was known for his ability to control tigers. His face shows no expression of fear as he was a very brave warrior. Tiger is bleeding which means Tipu is dominating tiger. He used to keep tiger as pets as he was very brave and was fond of tiger. He was also known as Tiger of Mysore.



CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

The Defence of India Act came into force in 1915 for the duration of the First World War and for six months after it. The Act gave the Governor General special powers to ensure the safety of the people and the defence of the British Empire in India. Public servants were given powers to uphold the law. Violation of the Act was punishable with fines, prison sentences of up to seven years and death for offences considered to be terrorism or plotting against the British Government.

From a website on the history of India

SOURCE B

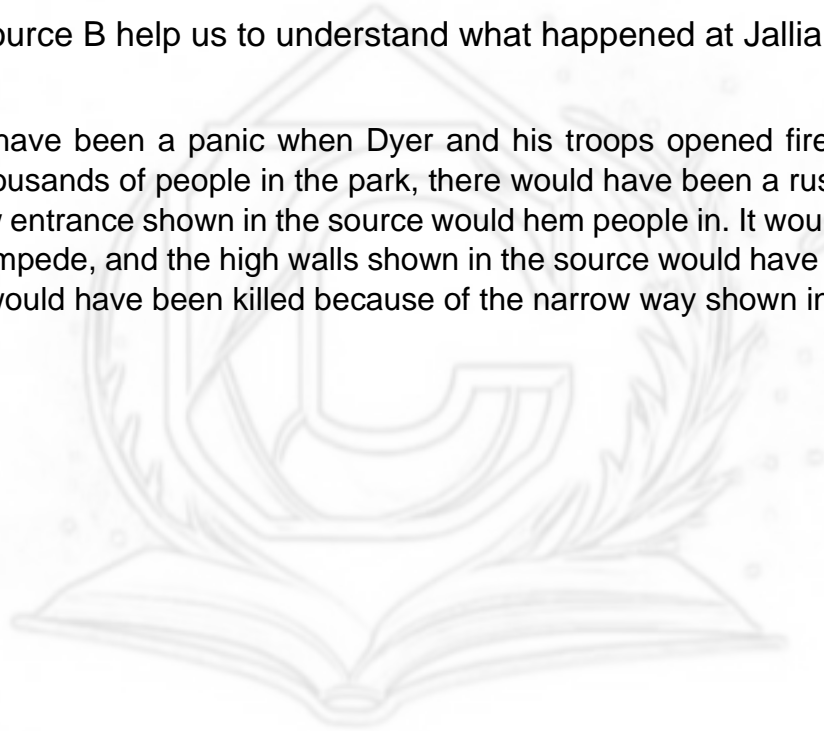


According to Source A, what reasons are suggested for the introduction of the Defence of India Act in 1915? [3]

- To secure safety of population
- To uphold the law
- To punish violations of the law
- Defence of British Empire in India
- To deter plots / conspiracies against British government

How does Source B help us to understand what happened at Jallianwala Bagh in 1919? [5]

There would have been a panic when Dyer and his troops opened fire on 13 April 1919. With thousands of people in the park, there would have been a rush to get out, but the narrow entrance shown in the source would hem people in. It would have been a crush, a stampede, and the high walls shown in the source would have added to the panic. Many would have been killed because of the narrow way shown in the source.



CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

Jinnah was keen to have Hindu-Muslim unity and was prepared to reject separate electorates for this. As a result he made a number of proposals to Congress at a meeting in Delhi in 1927. He wanted more Muslim-majority provinces to balance the number of Hindu-majority ones represented in the central assembly. He proposed that Sindh be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made into a full province. He wanted the protection of Muslim minorities as well as other minorities in Punjab and Bengal. One third of seats in the central legislature were to be set aside for Muslims and he wanted reserved seats rather than separate electorates. Congress favourably received these proposals but withdrew their support later in the year.

From Jinnah vs. Gandhi by Roderick Matthews

SOURCE B



CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

According to Source A, what were Jinnah's aims in his Delhi Proposals of 1927? [3]

- Hindu-Muslim unity
- More Muslim-majority provinces to balance the number of Hindu-majority ones represented in the central assembly
- Sindh to be separated from the Bombay Presidency and made a full province
- The protection of Muslim minorities as well as for other minorities in Punjab and Bengal
- 1/3 of seats in the central legislature to be set aside for Muslims
- To explore the possibility of reserved seats rather than separate electorates

How does Source B help us to understand Indian concerns about the Simon Commission of 1927? [5]

It says that Simon should go back. Simon was not welcome in India. Indians felt strongly about his presence in India; we know this because the banner tells him that he was an uninvited guest and should go back to Britain. Simon was not welcome because there were no Indian representatives on the committee. He was very unpopular, and he and his fellow commission members were not welcome and Indians protested that they should go back to Britain.

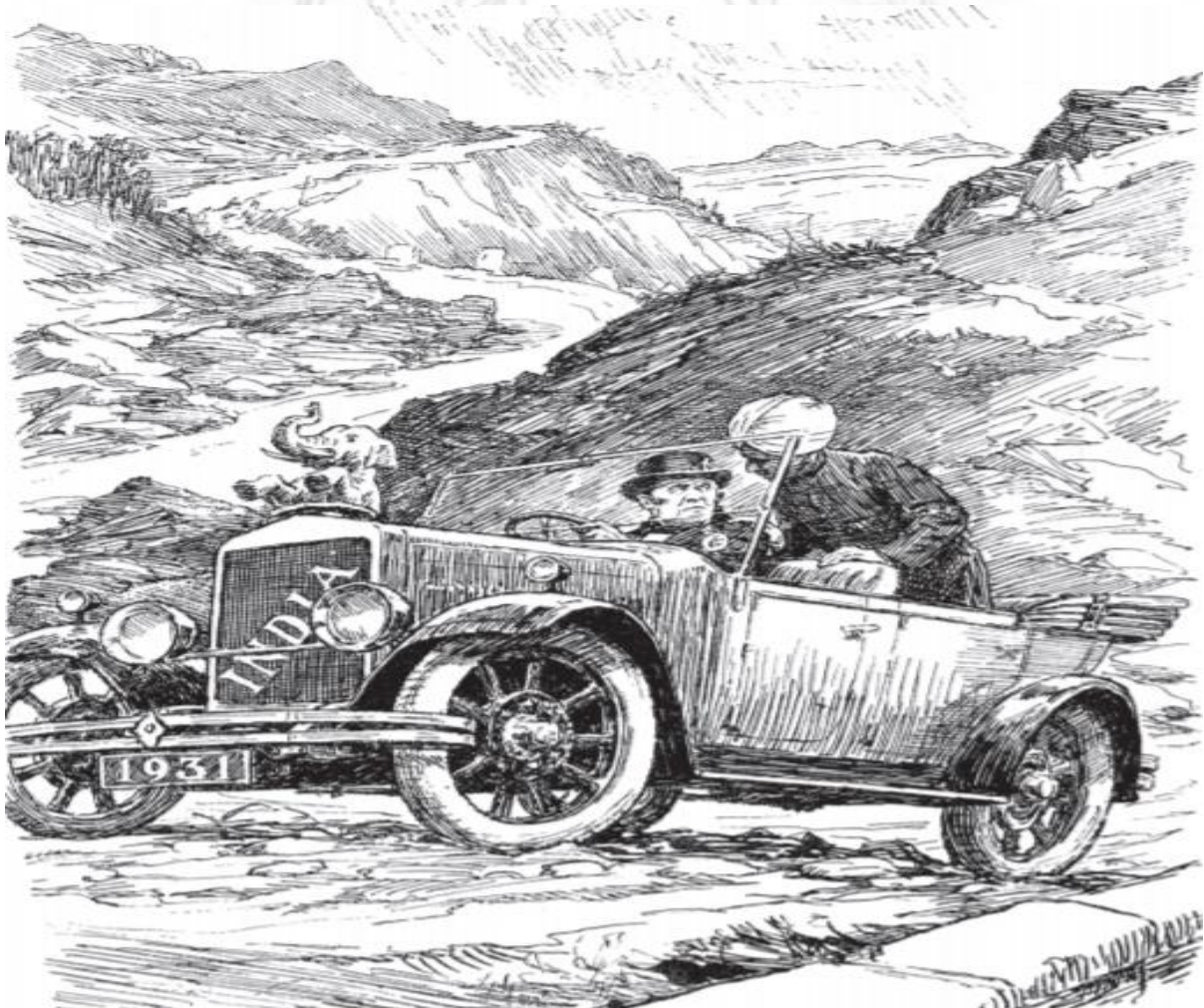
CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

The offer of the hand of friendship from Congress is more valuable than any concession which the British Government is willing to make. This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay firmly declares that the commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it denies the right of the people of India to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country. It contains no Indian representation. Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the commission at any stage or in any form. We are not satisfied with the status of just being petitioners to this commission.

From a speech made by Jinnah in Bombay in 1927, in reaction to the appointment of the Simon Commission.

SOURCE B

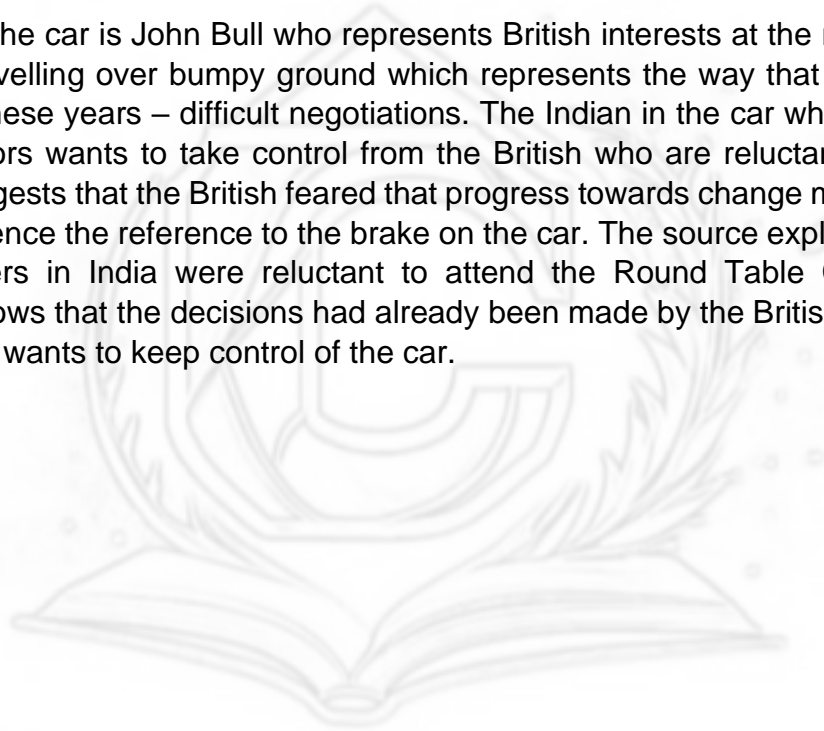


According to Source A, why was there opposition to the Simon Commission of 1927? [3]

- No Indian representation on the Commission
- Value friendship with Congress more than British concession
- Not on equal terms with British in framing new constitution
- Not satisfied with being only petitioners.

What does Source B tell us about the negotiations during the Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932? [5]

The driver of the car is John Bull who represents British interests at the negotiations. The car is travelling over bumpy ground which represents the way that negotiations went during these years – difficult negotiations. The Indian in the car who represents their negotiators wants to take control from the British who are reluctant to give up control. It suggests that the British feared that progress towards change might happen too quickly, hence the reference to the brake on the car. The source explains why the political leaders in India were reluctant to attend the Round Table Conferences because it shows that the decisions had already been made by the British, in the way that John Bull wants to keep control of the car.



CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

I wish the Muslims all over India to celebrate Friday 22 December 1939 as a national 'Day of Deliverance' from Congress rule. Provincial and local Muslim Leagues should hold meetings to offer thanks in their prayers for the end of the unjust Congress regime. These meetings should be peaceful and orderly so as not to upset or offend any other community. It is the Congress High Command who are responsible for the unjust tyranny of these past years.

Adapted from a speech by Jinnah to the Muslim community on 2 December 1939

SOURCE B



According to Source A how did Jinnah want the Muslim community to act on December 22 1939? [3]

- To give thanks;
- To celebrate;
- To observe a Day of Deliverance nationally;
- To hold prayer meetings in local communities;
- To hold non-violent, calm meetings;
- To be respectful of other communities;
- To make Congress High Command the focus of their actions.

What can we learn from Source B about Gandhi's ideas on education between 1937 and 1939? [5]

It looks as if education was important to Gandhi in the photograph because he is studying quietly reading a book. Spinning and handicrafts were important to Gandhi because there is a spinning wheel in the photograph. Practical / traditional education was important to Gandhi because he wanted spinning in the curriculum. It shows that Gandhi supported the Wardha Scheme because there is a spinning wheel in the photograph and the Wardha Scheme emphasized practical handicrafts.

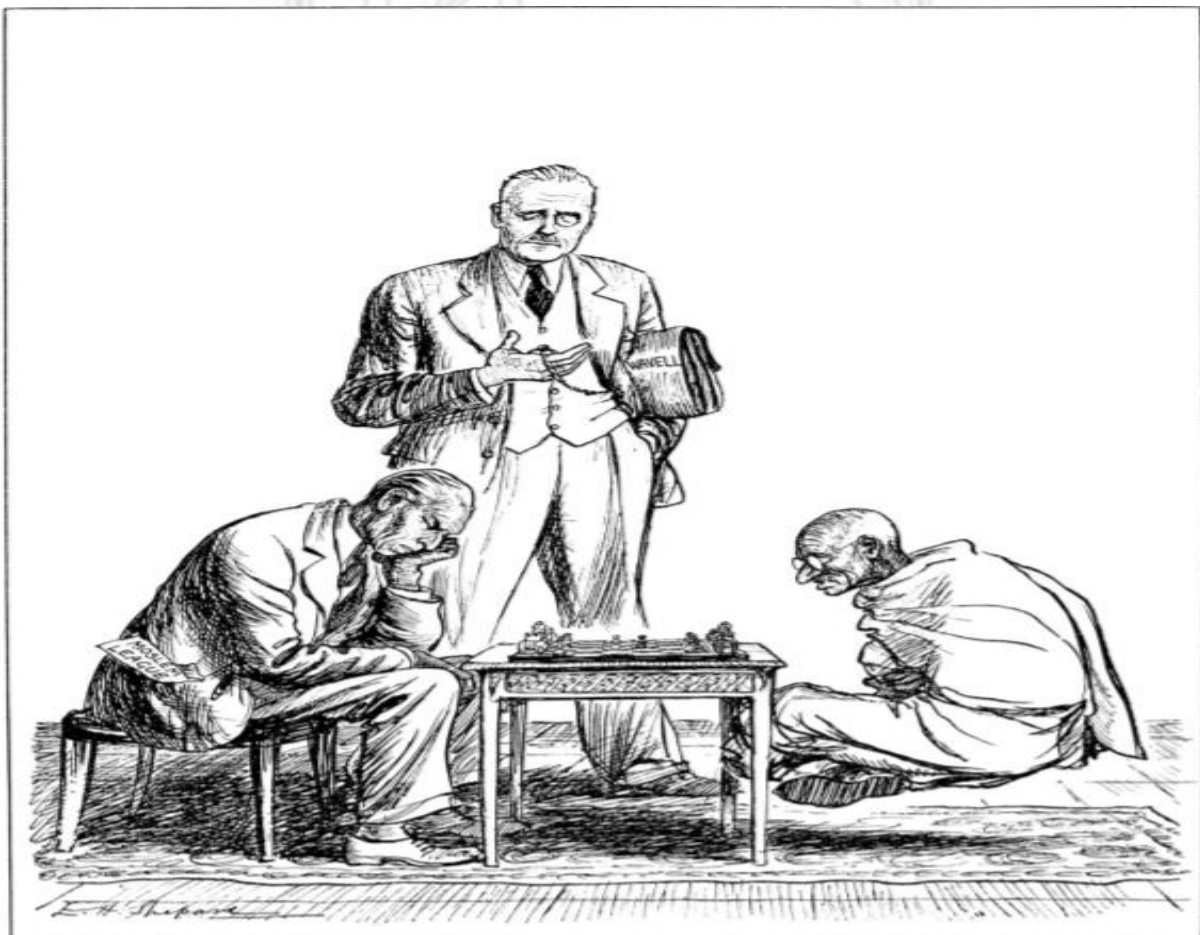
CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

In March 1940, the All India Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park, Lahore. Quaide-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah outlined the events of the past few months and presented his own solution to the Muslim problem. He said that the problem of India was not one of an internal conflict between Hindus and Muslims, but mainly an international one. He felt that the differences between Hindus and Muslims were so great and so sharp that their union under one central government was full of serious risks. He said that Hindus and Muslims belonged to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. Hindus and Muslims belonged to two separate and distinct nations and therefore the only chance open was to allow them to have separate states.

From a website on the history of Pakistan

SOURCE B

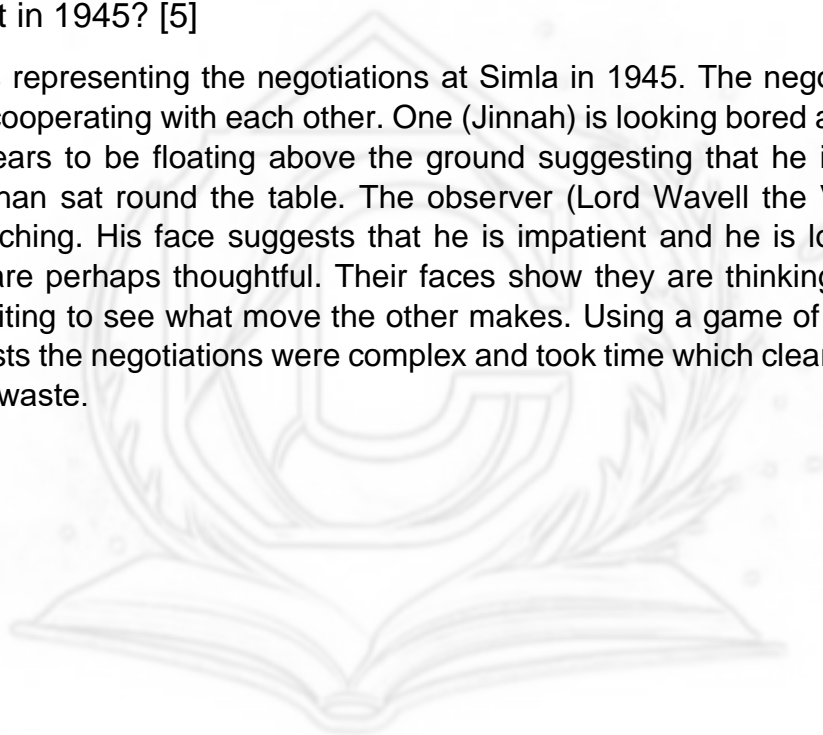


According to Source A, what were the problems facing India in 1940? [3]

- Problem of India an international one and should be treated as such
- Differences between Hindus and Muslims so great and sharp that union under one central government was risky
- People belonged to 2 separate and distinct nations, only chance to allow them to have separate states
- They belonged to 2 different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature

What does source B suggest about the attempts to solve the problems of the sub-continent in 1945? [5]

This source is representing the negotiations at Simla in 1945. The negotiators don't appear to be cooperating with each other. One (Jinnah) is looking bored and the other (Gandhi) appears to be floating above the ground suggesting that he is in another place rather than sat round the table. The observer (Lord Wavell the Viceroy from Britain) is watching. His face suggests that he is impatient and he is looking at his watch. They are perhaps thoughtful. Their faces show they are thinking about their next move/waiting to see what move the other makes. Using a game of chess in the source suggests the negotiations were complex and took time which clearly the British didn't want to waste.



CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

Cyclone Bhola hit East Pakistan on 12 November 1970. It wiped out villages, destroyed crops and killed nearly one million people. Nearly 85 per cent of the area was destroyed. Three months after the cyclone, 75 per cent of the population was receiving food from relief workers. Historians believe the devastation caused by the cyclone, the view that the government had mismanaged the relief efforts and West Pakistan's blatant neglect, all contributed to the high levels of anti-West Pakistan feeling. This led to a sweeping victory for the Awami League, and eventually the breakup of Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh. The catastrophe happened in Pakistan yet it is felt that few Pakistanis even know of it by name. Fewer still remember that it eventually contributed to Pakistan's breakup.

From The Express Tribune, 18 August 2010.

According to Source A, what problems were caused by Cyclone Bhola in 1970?
[3]

- It destroyed villages and crops.
- Nearly 1 million people died.
- 85% of the area was destroyed.
- 3 months later 75% of population were receiving food from aid workers.
- There were ill feelings towards West Pakistan over the amount of aid

CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

SOURCE A

When the High Court judgement was announced over the radio, people in Pakistan were stunned. Two villagers in Lahore even offered their sons to be hanged in place of Mr Bhutto. There were peaceful protests, demonstrations, strikes and even riots. Hundreds were arrested and some died in the clashes. The country was brought to a virtual stand-still as men and women, young and old sought to bring home to the authorities the strong opposition to the High Court verdict.

From The Trial and Execution of Bhutto, 1978

SOURCE B



According to Source A, what were the effects of the High Court judgement regarding Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on the people of Pakistan? [3]

- People were stunned
- There were arrests
- Some people died in clashes
- There was strong opposition
- There were strikes
- There were peaceful protests
- There were demonstrations

How does Source B help us to understand the way Zia-ul-Haq governed Pakistan? [5]

Zia-ul-Haq is firmly in charge of Pakistan. This can be seen by him wearing a military uniform. He is a figure of power. This can be seen by him pointing his finger. He wants to display his power. This can be seen by the decorative surroundings which emphasise the power and majesty of the office of the President. He wants his message to be heard. He believes what he is saying is very Important. This can be seen by the many microphones in front of him. He used martial law to demonstrate control, which was enhanced by the passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985.

CAIENOTESOFFICIAL.COM

M/J/2021

SOURCE A

We must say that today, behind the ranks of one of the finest armies in the world, there are millions of Indian people, ready to cooperate with the British government in defence of an Empire to which we are proud to belong. In the presence of a common enemy, be it Germany or anyone else, we set aside our differences. India has always been loyal. Our future development in terms of prosperity and the recognition of our rights as citizens depends on our loyalty now in Britain's hour of need.

SOURCE B



A vintage postcard celebrating the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary in Delhi, 1911

(a) According to Source A, what were the reasons for India supporting Britain in the First World War?

- 'In defence of an Empire'
- To fight 'a common enemy'
- 'India has always been loyal'
- India's 'future development in terms of prosperity'
- India's recognition of 'our rights as citizens'

(b) What can we learn from Source B about the British presence in India at this time?

Surface feature

- There is a ceremony/coronation taking place
- There are many soldiers there
- There are some buildings
- The soldiers are standing to attention/on parade
- The soldiers are organised into rows
- The soldiers have guns
- A crowd of people (civilians) are watching the ceremony

Valid inference

- It looks like an important occasion/ceremony
- It looks like a formal/organised event
- It looks like Indian soldiers are showing loyalty to the monarchy
- It shows the British presence in India was powerful
- Indian people wanted to be part of the occasion

Contextual knowledge

- The King and Queen are the new Emperor and Empress of India
- The British had a large army in India
- There were a large number of Indians in the British army in India
- It was the first imperial coronation to take place on Indian soil

O/N/2021

SOURCE A

During Aurangzeb's reign he developed good relationships with foreign traders and made generous donations to several Hindu temples. He introduced restrictions on personal behaviour, for example he banned outdoor singing and dancing and made a declaration on the length of beards. Aurangzeb also increased taxes to pay for expensive wars and used large amounts of money to pay for luxurious buildings. According to some historians a number of these policies contributed to the increasing instability of the Mughal Empire by the time of Aurangzeb's death.

SOURCE B



A painting of the Mughal Emperor and his court returning from the Great Mosque at Delhi, by Edwin Weeks, c.1918

(a) According to Source A, which policies do some historians claim contributed to the increasing instability of the Mughal Empire by the time of Aurangzeb's death?

- Aurangzeb introduced ‘restrictions on personal behaviour’ [1]
- He banned ‘outdoor singing’ [1], ‘dancing’ [1]
- He ‘made a declaration on the length of beards’ [1]
- He ‘increased taxes’ [1] ‘to pay for many expensive wars’ [1]
- He ‘used large amounts of money’ [1] ‘to pay for luxurious buildings’ [1]

(b) What can we learn from Source B about Mughal rule in India?

Surface feature

- There are soldiers and elephants in the painting
- There are some people being carried by the elephants
- There are soldiers on horseback
- The soldiers are wearing armour
- The soldiers have weapons
- Some people are bowing
- Some people are begging
- The procession is passing a large building/mosque

Valid inference

- The Mughals had a strong army
- The Emperor is being protected
- The Mughals openly displayed their power/control/status
- Many people were in awe of the Emperor/loyal to him

Contextual knowledge

- Mughal rule was closely linked with Islam
- The Mughal army was large and loyal to the Emperor
- There were attempts to attack the Mughal Empire from people from within and outside it

M/J/2022

SOURCE A

In 1940 Mr Jinnah announced that the Muslim League had made ‘enormous progress’. He believed it had become a strong institution capable of having a long-term influence. He said that the League was a great success. Communications with the British at the beginning of the war proved that they were taking the Muslim League seriously and thought of them as a major power. Mr Jinnah added, that because of the advances made by the League, Muslim India was now politically ‘conscious and awake’ and the Muslim League would be a permanent feature of Indian politics.

SOURCE B



A cartoon from an Indian newspaper about the future of the subcontinent, published in July 1947. Attlee was the British Prime Minister between 1945 and 1951

(a) According to Source A, what examples of 'enormous progress' (line 1) had the Muslim League made?

- It had 'become a strong institution'
- It would be 'capable of having a long-term influence'
- 'The League was a great success'
- The British 'were taking the Muslim League seriously' [1] 'and thought of them as a major power' [1]
- 'Muslim India was now politically 'conscious and awake''
- 'The Muslim League would be a permanent feature of Indian politics'

(a) What can we learn from Source B about the tensions that existed over the future of the subcontinent?

Surface feature

- two elephants are clashing/facing/charging/fighting each other
- the elephant on the left is labelled Hindu India
- the elephant on the right is labelled Muslim India
- the lion/monkey/man is labelled Attlee
- there is a lion/monkey/man in between the two elephants/in the middle
- the lion/monkey/man is wearing bandages
- the lion/monkey/man is saying 'no more of that I'm leaving'/I'm leaving'

Valid inference

- It was between two powerful sides/two sides who were determined/wanted different things
- It damaged Britain
- Both sides were attacking Britain
- It shows the British are failing/lost control/struggling for control

- It shows the Muslims and Hindus rejected British rule
- It shows the British were under pressure
- It shows there was tension between the Muslims and Hindus
- Neither side/community look prepared to 'give in'/concede ground
- Tensions between the three figures were longstanding
- It shows that Britain had a role as negotiator
- Efforts by the British to intervene have been unsuccessful and damaging to Britain

Contextual knowledge

- The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- Threat of civil war after Direct Action Day in August 1946
- Formation of an interim government in September 1946 (led by Nehru)
- The 3 June Plan, 1947
- 'Hindu India' wanted a united India and 'Muslim India' wanted an independent state of Pakistan
- Britain wanted to leave India, but would only do so once Mountbatten's plan had been implemented

O/N/2022

SOURCE A

Fatima Jinnah, campaigning for the Presidency of Pakistan in 1964, said that the government of Ayub Khan had created feelings of uncertainty, intimidation and discontent. 'Don't be afraid, be willing to work hard and contribute so that all of Pakistan can thrive, everyone can become prosperous and future generations can live freely in a society which values them and their efforts', she declared.

SOURCE B



A photograph showing President Muhammad Ayub Khan in the White House, 1961. The White House is the official residence of the US President

(a) According to Source A, what did Fatima Jinnah wish for the people of Pakistan?

- To 'free 110 million people in Pakistan from this atmosphere' [1] of 'uncertainty, intimidation and discontent' [1]
- People would hear 'the message of freedom, democracy and social justice'

- People would benefit from ‘the work started by her brother, the late Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan’
- That people are not ‘afraid’
- That people ‘be willing to work hard and contribute so that all of Pakistan can thrive’
- That ‘everyone can become prosperous’
- That ‘future generations can live freely in a society [1] which values them and their efforts’ [1]

(b) What can we learn from Source B about the relations between Pakistan and the USA in the early 1960s?

Surface feature

- President Muhammad Ayub Khan is in the centre of the photograph
- President Muhammad Ayub Khan is looking at the man standing on his right-hand side
- They are in the White House
- They are smiling/happy/casual
- There are two different flags
- They are all wearing suits and ties
- The man on the left has his right hand in his jacket pocket

Valid inference

- Relations are good/positive/friendly
- They (Pakistan and USA) want to work together/they are supportive/cooperative
- Relations are relaxed
- Relations are formal/business-like
- Relations appear to be on an equal footing

Contextual knowledge

- The President (Kennedy) and the Vice-President (Johnson) of the USA are on either side of President Muhammad Ayub Khan
- They are standing in the Oval Office, the President’s personal office, at the heart of American government
- President Muhammad Ayub Khan was considered the ‘architect’ of good relations between the USA and Pakistan
- He hoped to persuade the USA to increase military/economic assistance to Pakistan
- He also hoped to gain support from the USA on Kashmir
- This meeting was followed up by a visit of the First Lady of the USA/Jacqueline Kennedy to Pakistan in 1962

M/J/2023

SOURCE A

Mir Jafar became the eighth Nawab of Bengal following the Battle of Plassey in 1757. In return for power, Mir Jafar made an agreement with the British to allow them to take important lands around Calcutta. He was also obliged to make regular payments of huge sums of money to the British. Mir Jafar’s actions allowed the British to strengthen their trading position and almost brought about Bengal’s economic collapse. As a result, Mir Jafar’s authority quickly eroded

leading to his financial and political downfall. He became unpopular and was accused of betraying his country and his people because of his relationship with the British.

SOURCE B



An engraving depicting the discovery of Tipu Sultan's body in battle

(a) According to Source A, Mir Jafar was unpopular as Nawab of Bengal. Identify three ways he was unpopular.

- Mir Jafar allowed the British 'to take important lands around Calcutta'
- He made 'regular payments of huge sums of money to the British'
- 'Mir Jafar's actions allowed the British to strengthen their trading position'
- He 'almost brought about Bengal's economic collapse'
- Mir Jafar 'was accused of betraying his country and his people'
- 'Mir Jafar made an agreement with the British'
- 'His relationship with the British'

(b) What can we learn from Source B about the death of Tipu Sultan?

Surface feature

- Tipu Sultan is resting on the knee of a soldier
- He is surrounded by soldiers
- The soldiers are carrying weapons/rifles with bayonets and swords
- A soldier is carrying a torch
- They are by a stone building/wall
- There are different uniforms
- There is a second body in the picture
- Someone, not a soldier, is present clasping his hands
- One of the soldiers is holding Tipu Sultan's hand

- The soldiers looked shocked/surprised

Valid inference

- It was a sad incident
- It was a serious/significant incident
- Tipu Sultan/his body was respected
- It was an unexpected event
- It was a brutal death
- It was a brave/soldier's death

Contextual knowledge

- The death occurred in Fort Seringapatam
- Tipu Sultan died on 4 May 1799
- Tipu Sultan was a revered leader, known as a freedom fighter/Tiger of Mysore
- With Tipu's death, Mysore came under British control

O/N/2023

SOURCE A

The Treaty of Sèvres was eventually signed in 1920 after almost two years of discussion. The victorious Allies wanted to punish the Ottoman countries for their involvement in the First World War. As a result, land from the Ottoman Empire was to be divided between the Allies, which would lead to hardship and refugee issues throughout the region. Restrictions limiting the size and scope of the Turkish military forces were also imposed. Although it was never formally ratified, the Treaty of Sèvres provoked feelings of resentment among people living in the Middle East. Mustafa Kemal Paşa, President of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, remained dissatisfied with the Treaty which fuelled Turkish nationalism for decades to come.

SOURCE B



A copy of a poster produced by the Non-Cooperation Movement, Bombay, 1921

(c) According to Source A, the Treaty of Sèvres had consequences for the Ottoman Empire. Identify three of these consequences.

- 'To punish the Ottoman countries'
- Land from Ottoman Empire was divided between the Allies
- 'Creating hardship and refugee issues throughout the region'
- 'Restrictions limiting the size and scope of the Turkish military forces were also imposed'
- These terms 'provoked feelings of resentment'
- 'Fuelled Turkish nationalism for decades'

(a) What can we learn from Source B about Indian nationalism in 1921?

Surface feature

- It advertises a public meeting
- The public meeting was organised by the Non-Cooperation Movement
- There was to be a bonfire of foreign clothes
- The poster states the venue (Maidan), date and time of the meeting
- Swadeshi clothes are requested to be worn
- The Karachi Khilafat Conference resolutions are mentioned
- Ali Brothers and others to be congratulated

Valid inference

- Nationalism was well organised/co-ordinated
- The public meeting was a political/nationalistic event
- Nationalism was well funded
- Nationalism was very popular/increasing in popularity

Contextual knowledge

- The Ali brothers were the Muslim leaders of the Khilafat Movement
- Swadeshi refers to a Hindu movement/similar to 1905–1911
- The Non-Cooperation Movement was organised by Hindus/Gandhi
- Indian people were becoming less prepared to accept British rule

M/J/2024

SOURCE A

Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal from 1760 to 1763, was concerned about British corruption and the loss of tax revenue in Bengal. He set about increasing Bengal's tax revenue by first reducing the amount of rent-free land and then by increasing the rate of land tax. He also warned that anyone who refused to

pay would be evicted. As a result, for the first time since the Battle of Plassey in 1757, state revenue increased remarkably and the Nawab could pay his army and officials on time

SOURCE B



A representation of the meeting between the East India Company and Shah Alam II to discuss trading rights in the subcontinent. Painted by Benjamin West, a British-American artist, in c.1818

(a) According to Source A, Mir Qasim increased the tax revenue for Bengal. Identify three ways in which he did this.

- 'By reducing the amount of rent-free land'
- 'By increasing the rate of land tax'
- 'He warned that anyone who refused to pay would be evicted'

(b) What message did Source B intend to give about the relationship between the East India Company and Shah Alam II?

Surface feature

- Shah Alam II is in the centre of the picture (1) sitting on a stage/platform (1) raised from the crowd (1)
- Representatives of the East India Company are dressed in red (1) and standing to his right/our left (1)
- A document is being exchanged between the two
- Many people are present at the meeting
- There are flags/spears/weapons in the picture

Valid inference (unsupported)

- The relationship is friendly/cordial/amicable/respectful
- The relationship is formal/ceremonial
- The relationship is based on treaties and documents/policies
- The relationship is based on discussion, negotiation and mutual agreement

- The relationship is based on equality/Shah Alam II has greater power in the relationship

Contextual knowledge

- The British defeated Shah Alam II at the Battle of Buxar in 1764
- The British imposed the Diwani Treaty on Shah Alam II

O/N/2024

SOURCE A

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a skilful politician. His strength was said to be foreign policy because of his vast knowledge of world history and awareness of the different problems of many countries. This enabled him to develop strategies that brought enormous benefits for Pakistan. Dr Henry Kissinger (US Secretary of State 1973–1977) described Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as a man of extraordinary ability, capable of making strong relationships with any country that was able to help Pakistan.

SOURCE B



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto speaks to the nation about Pakistan's foreign policy in 1971

(a) According to Source A, foreign policy was a strength of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Identify three reasons why.

- 'Because of his vast knowledge of world history'
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's 'awareness of the different problems of many countries'
- It 'enabled him to develop strategies'
- Which 'brought enormous benefits for Pakistan'
- He was 'capable of making strong relationships with any country'
- 'That was able to help Pakistan'

(b) What does Source B tell us about how Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wanted to govern Pakistan?

Surface feature

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is speaking into radio/television microphones
- He is wearing a suit jacket, shirt and tie
- There is a picture behind Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Valid inference (unsupported)

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wants to communicate with the people of Pakistan
- He wants his communications with the people of Pakistan to be open and transparent
- He wants to be seen as a 'friend' of modern, democratic, western governments
- He wants to be seen to be continuing Muhammad Ali Jinnah's proud tradition of nationalism, independence and democracy

Contextual knowledge

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was responsible for foreign affairs as Foreign Minister at the time of the broadcast
- A photograph of Muhammad Ali Jinnah can be seen on the wall of the meeting room

DOWNFALL OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Question 1**J2020/P1/Q2/C**

Were the policies of Aurangzeb the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of Babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

Aurangzeb re-imposed JIZYA TAX on non Muslims. He imposed jizya on non Muslims for them to pay money if they wanted their rights and protection. However, instead of giving protection to non Muslims, he banned their culture and burnt many temples. Non Muslims were converted to Muslim by force and they were also removed by the top posts. Aurangzeb divided the empire into districts and appointed separate mansabdars in each district. Mansabdars responsibility was to collect taxes and administer. Unfortunately these mansabdars were corrupt and used the taxes for unfair means. As soon as he ascended the throne, he started the introduction of reforms which made his dominion a truly Islamic state, and which pleased the orthodox Muslims. He appointed censors of public morals in all important cities to enforce Islamic laws and to put down un-Islamic practices such as drinking, gambling and prostitution.

There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession. Only Akbar came to throne without fighting. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons before his death to avoid any conflict. But after his death, his sons fought for power. Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire.

Mughal rulers were always pleasure seeking and they were fond of luxuries. They wasted their time and money in luxuries instead of administering the empire.

Aurangzeb spent an enormous amount of money for the construction of the PEARL MOSQUE in delhi. This also set a bad example to the future successors. The successors were busy in women drinking and gambling. They become neglect of their duties and were moving away from the Islamic teachings. Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money without regard to the effect on the economy of the Empire.

The marathan forces had become quite powerful, constantly causing difficulty to the Mughal. The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it. By 1760s marathas had also spread and turned out to be a big problem for the empire until their advancement towards DELHI.

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and took the KOHINOOR DIAMOND and the ROYAL PEACOCK THRONE. After which he plundered the cities and left them burnt. The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire's wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi. In 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghanistan invaded India. The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat. They had been in control of much of the Empire for some time. The Afghans however were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul. However they were able to invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century.

As Mughal empire was declining, British took advantage and entered into the sub-continent. British liked the Mughal treasury so the british played a game. First they entered as a trading company. British then introduced policies and entered into the politics. The british were developed and prepared due to industrial revolution. British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid. They were experienced in warfare and had many weapons and other resources, so they were difficult to defeat. British won war of independence of 1857 which marked the end of Mughal rule.

I do not agree with the statement. Although policies of Aurangzeb was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 2**N2019/P1/Q2/B**

*Explain why the Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb.
[7]*

There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession. Only Akbar came to throne without fighting. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to before his death to avoid any conflict. But after his death, his sons fought for power. Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire

Mughal rulers were always pleasure seeking and they were fond of luxuries. They wasted their time and money in luxuries instead of administering the empire. Aurangzeb spent an enormous amount of money for the construction of the PEARL MOSQUE in delhi. This also set a bad example to the future successors. The successors were busy in women drinking and gambling. They become neglect of their duties and were moving away from the Islamic teachings. Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money without regard to the effect on the economy of the Empire.

During the rule of Aurangzeb, they kept on capturing lands under their expansion policy. Mughal empire extended from Afghanistan to Assam and from Kashmir to Mysore. They could not manage these areas because areas were very large. A single ruler could not handle the responsibility because it was an issue to travel to different parts of the empire. After Aurangzeb's death, his sons were not capable to administer the empire. Since the citizens of empire had too many problems it was difficult for single ruler to handle such situation. A single ruler could not handle the responsibility because it was an issue to travel to different

parts of the empire. Several invasions weakened it further so eventually the British were able to take control.

Question 3**N2018/P1/Q2/C**

Was British expansion in India the most important reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of Babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

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I agree with the statement. Although there were many reasons which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 4**N2017/P1/Q3/B**

Why were the Marathas defeated after the decline of the Mughal Empire? [7]

The Marathas controlled vast lands that had been part of the Mughal Empire, but they found it difficult to control and administer. This led to problems in fighting off threats from other armies confirming that the empire was now too big for them to protect or defend.

Maratha families began to show more loyalty to local rulers rather than the Maratha leaders in the capital city of Pune. As a result, cracks began to show in Maratha unity and control. Their grip on the empire was weakened.

The invading Afghans defeated the Maratha army at Panipat in 1761, thousands of soldiers and important administrators were killed, ending Maratha control.

Question 5**J2017/P1/Q2/C**

Was the in-fighting between Aurangzeb's successors most important reason for the break-up of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession. Only Akbar came to throne without fighting. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to before his death to avoid any conflict. But after his death, his sons fought for power. Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support,

such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire.

Aurangzeb re-imposed JIZYA TAX on non muslims. He imposed jizya on non muslims for them to pay money if they wanted their rights and protection. However, instead of giving protection to non muslims, he banned their culture and burnt many temples. Non muslims were converted to muslim by force and they were also removed by the top posts. Aurangzeb divided the empire into districts and appointed separate mansabdars in each district. Mansabdars responsibility was to collect taxes and administer. Unfortunately these mansabdars were corrupt and used the taxes for unfair means. As soon as he ascended the throne, he started the introduction of reforms which made his dominion a truly Islamic state, and which pleased the orthodox muslims. He appointed censors of public morals in all important cities to enforce Islamic laws and to put down unislamic practices such as drinking, gambling and prostitution.

Mughal rulers were always pleasure seeking and they were fond of luxuries. They wasted their time and money in luxuries instead of administering the empire. Aurangzeb spent an enormous amount of money for the construction of the PEARL MOSQUE in delhi. This also set a bad example to the future successors. The successors were busy in women drinking and gambling. They become neglect of their duties and were moving away from the Islamic teachings. Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money without regard to the effect on the economy of the Empire.

The marathan forces had become quite powerful, constantly causing difficulty to the Mughal. The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it. By 1760s marathas had also spread and turned out to be a big problem for the empire until their advancement towards DELHI.

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and took the KOHINOOR DIAMOND and the ROYAL PEACOCK THRONE. After which he plundered the cities and left them burnt. The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire's

wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi. In 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghanistan invaded India. The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat. They had been in control of much of the Empire for some time. The Afghans however were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul. However they were able to invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century.

As Mughal empire was declining, British took advantage and entered into the sub-continent. British liked the Mughal treasury so the British played a game. First they entered as a trading company. British then introduced policies and entered into the politics. The British were developed and prepared due to industrial revolution. British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid. They were experienced in warfare and had many weapons and other resources, so they were difficult to defeat. British won war of independence of 1857 which marked the end of Mughal rule.

I do not agree with the statement. Although infighting among the successors was one of the main reasons for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contributed to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 6**N2015/P1/Q2/C**

Were the invasions by the Persians and Afghans the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of Babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

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There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession. Only Akbar came to throne without fighting. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons to before his death to avoid any conflict. But after his death, his sons fought for power. Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire.

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As Mughal empire was declining, British took advantage and entered into the sub-continent. British liked the Mughal treasury so the british played a game. First they entered as a trading company. British then introduced policies and entered into the politics. The british were developed and prepared due to industrial revolution. British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid. They were experienced in warfare and had many weapons and other resources, so they were difficult to defeat. British won war of independence of 1857 which marked the end of Mughal rule.

I do not agree with the statement. Although invasion by afghans and Persians was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 7**N2013/P1/Q1/B**

How did the successors of Aurangzeb contribute to the downfall of the Mughal Empire? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 8**J2012/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 9**J2011/P1/Q1/C**

The spread of Maratha power was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

The marathan forces had become quite powerful, constantly causing difficulty to the Mughal. The Marathas were skilful Hindu guerrilla fighters who defeated a Mughal army in 1737 and took control of Delhi and eastwards towards Bengal. By 1760 they were the most powerful people in India and nothing could the Mughals do to stop it. By 1760s marathas had also spread and turned out to be a big problem for the empire until their advancement towards DELHI.

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Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire.

Mughal rulers were always pleasure seeking and they were fond of luxuries. They wasted their time and money in luxuries instead of administering the empire. Aurangzeb spent an enormous amount of money for the construction of the PEARL MOSQUE in delhi. This also set a bad example to the future successors. The successors were busy in women drinking and gambling. They become neglect of their duties and were moving away from the Islamic teachings. Mughal Emperors were renowned for living an extravagant lifestyle and spending money without regard to the effect on the economy of the Empire.

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and took the KOHINOOR DIAMOND and the ROYAL PEACOCK THRONE. After which he plundered the cities and left them burnt. The Persians under Nadir Shah captured much of the Empire's wealth and returned home with gold, jewels and the Peacock throne from Delhi. In 1761 Ahmed Shah Abdali from Afghanistan invaded India. The Afghans under the leadership of Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas at Panipat. They had been in control of much of the Empire for some time. The Afghans however were unable to make the most of their victory and returned to Kabul. However they were able to invade the Empire a number of times during the 18th Century.

As Mughal empire was declining, British took advantage and entered into the sub-continent. British liked the Mughal treasury so the british played a game. First they entered as a trading company. British then introduced policies and entered into the politics. The british were developed and prepared due to industrial revolution. British expansion into the subcontinent was rapid. They were experienced in warfare and had many weapons and other resources, so they were difficult to defeat. British won war of independence of 1857 which marked the end of Mughal rule.

I do not agree with the statement. Although spread of marathons power was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the

most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

Question 10**N2010/P1/Q1/B**

*Explain why Mughal Empire declined following the death of Aurangzeb.
[7]*

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 11**N2009/P1/Q1/C**

*The policies of Aurangzeb were the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.
[14]*

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 12**N2008/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why the successors of Aurangzeb failed to prevent the decline of the Mughal Empire. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 13**J2007/P1/Q1/C**

*The coming of the British was the main reason for the decline of the Mughal Empire. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.
[14]*

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 14**J2006/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Mughal Empire declined following the reign of Aurangzeb. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 15**N2005/P1/Q1/C**

Were the weak and greedy characteristics of Aurangzeb's successors the most important reason for the collapse of the Mughal Empire? Explain your answer. [14]

Mughal empire was ruled over a vast area of the subcontinent by Muslims. The Mughal dynasty started in 1526 with the accession of Babar. Aurangzeb was the one who strengthened the Mughal empire and he was also responsible for its decline. It took 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707 for decline of Mughal empire.

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There was always a succession dispute when a ruler dies because there was no law of succession. Only Akbar came to throne without fighting. Aurangzeb divided his empire among his sons before his death to avoid any conflict. But after his death, his sons fought for power. Due to this conditions worsened, not only causing disunity but also there was a loss of lives, money and army. Succession often depended upon the ability of the candidates to gain support, such rulers may have been popular but they did not necessarily have the skills to run a large empire.

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responsibility was to collect taxes and administer. Unfortunately these mansabdars were corrupt and used the taxes for unfair means. As soon as he ascended the throne, he started the introduction of reforms which made his dominion a truly Islamic state, and which pleased the orthodox muslims. He appointed censors of public morals in all important cities to enforce Islamic laws and to put down unislamic practices such as drinking, gambling and prostitution.

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I do not agree with the statement. Although weak and greedy characteristics of successors was one of the main reason for the decline of Mughal empire but in my opinion the most important reason which contribute to the downfall of Mughal empire was arrival of British.

CAUSES OF WAR

Question 1**J2020/P1/Q1/D**

To what extent were economic reforms the main cause of the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer. [10]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The industrial revolution took place in England. So British officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of Muslims and Sanskrit was the official language of Hindus. In 1835, English Education Act was passed. Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculum was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English became the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity

and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by british. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the british control.

In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by british. The british checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by british. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoy had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

To some extent, economic reforms were the main cause of war. In my opinion the main cause was greased cartridge issue. It was responsible for war to a great extent.

Question 2**N2019/P1/Q2/C**

Did educational reforms have a greater effect on the Indian people than any other changes introduced by the British between 1773 and 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

Macauley introduced the teaching of western values using the English language in schools across the country believing that this would help the British to govern India more effectively. The Indian people were made to enroll their children in co-educational schools which was disliked as it appeared to impose the British system without due regard to Indian religious and cultural feelings. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was not liked by the Muslim, Hindu and Sikh communities.

The industrial revolution took place in England. So British officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local Industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of Muslims and Sanskrit was the

official language of hindus. In 1835, English education act was passed, Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculum was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English became the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Indians were forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by british. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the british control.

In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by british. The british checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by british. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoy had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

No, educational reforms had an effect on Indians but the reason which had greater effect on Indians was greased cartridge incident. Greased cartridge issue was the most important reason which contributed in war.

Question 3**J2018/P1/Q2/C**

Was religion the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country. The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

The industrial revolution took place in England. So british officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local Industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton

from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of Muslims and Sanskrit was the official language of Hindus. In 1835, English Education Act was passed. Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculum was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English became the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by British. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the British control.

In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by British. The British checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by British. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

Yes, I agree with the statement. Religion was the most important cause for the war. Greased cartridge issue was the most important reason for war. There were many other reasons as well but this was the most important reason.

Question 4**J2015/P1/Q1/D**

Was the work of the Christian missionaries the most important reason why the Indians opposed British attempts to westernise them between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [10]

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No, I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason why british were opposed by Indians but the most important reason which played a key role in war to happen was greased cartridge issue.

Question 5**J2014/P1/Q1/C**

Was the introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse in 1852 the most important reason for the War of Independence in 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

In 1852 the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was introduced without consultation. Under this policy, if the landlord did not have a male heir to be in charge of the land after he died, the land would be confiscated by British. Adopting Son was not allowed as legal male heir was needed. Due to this law many states like Jhansi, Satpara, Nagpur and Oudh fell under the British control.

In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by British. The British checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by British. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been Muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

The industrial revolution took place in England. So British officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local industries suffered. Due to which the rate

of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of Muslims and Sanskrit was the official language of Hindus. In 1835, English Education Act was passed. Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculum was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English became the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The Sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

No, I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reasons why British were opposed by Indians but the most important reason which played a key role in war to happen was greased cartridge issue.

Question 6**J2012/P1/Q1/C**

Was the Greased Cartridges the most important cause of the WOI of 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The British introduced a new rifle with a paper cartridge that was coated in both cow and pig fat. The sepoys had to bite the end of the cartridge off before loading. The troops were angered and refused to use these cartridges because the Muslim faith forbade pig fat and the cow was a sacred animal in the Hindu religion. British officers punished the Indians who resisted using them. This caused great resentment as it was contrary to religious beliefs for both Muslim and Hindu communities and united them against the British.

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In 1852 Agrarian policy was introduced. Under this policy if the landowner did not have the documents of the land, the land would be confiscated by British. The British checked the validity of the land documents. If the land documents are invalid then the land would be confiscated by British. Land owners were deprived of their lands as they failed to prove the property documentarily.

British thought their culture superior and the Indians were considered as an inferior race. Christian missionaries came to India to convert the local population as well as to set up schools. In these schools the missionaries taught Christianity and expected local religions to be given up which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike. They were also forced to abandon purdha which had been Muslim custom for centuries. In 1795 the killing of baby daughters was declared to be murder, but the British found difficulty in enforcing this as it was again a tradition practiced in many parts of India. Suttee, the ritual burning of

Indian women on the funeral prayers of their husbands was also banned by the British, first in Bengal and then in the rest of the country.

The industrial revolution took place in England. So British officers took raw material from India to England. The product was sold in India at a cheaper price. These products were cheaper and efficient than local products. There was less selling of local products so local Industries suffered. Due to which the rate of employment decreases. The East India Company banned the export of cotton from India in 1800. This had a negative impact on many Indian communities who relied on making and selling cotton increasing poverty and also opposition towards the British. The Sepoys were discontented because they did not get a fair deal. Their salaries were very low in comparison with those of the British soldiers and they had little chance of promotion. They were also angry over the lack of payment of extra allowances for service in newly conquered territories like Sindh.

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I agree with the statement, although there were many other reasons for war but the most important reason for war was greased cartridge issue.

Question 7**N2011/P1/Q1/C**

Did educational reforms have a more important effect on the Indians than the social, religious and economic ones introduced by the British during the years 1773 to 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 8**N2008/P1/Q1/C**

Religious factors were more important than any other in causing the war of independence of 1857-58. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 9**J2008/P1/Q2/C**

The establishment of English as the official language in 1834 was the main reason for the War of Independence of 1857. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The replacement of Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official language in the 1834 deeply upset both Muslim and Hindu groups as it was a threat to their culture. Persian was the official language of muslims and sanskrit was the official language of hindus. In 1835, English education act was passed, Under this act the English was introduced in education. Western curriculum was established with English in Indian schools and colleges. English become the language of administration and of the higher law courts. English became the official language making it more difficult for some of the Muslim community to get higher paying jobs.

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No, I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason why british were opposed by Indians but the most important reason which played a key role in war to happen was greased cartridge issue.

FAILURE OF WAR

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q1/D**

To what extent were the different aims of Indian groups in 1857 the main reason why the War of Independence was short-lived? Explain your answer. [10]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

There was disunity among the rebels. They lacked a common purpose and everyone fought for personal interest, often refused to fight unless they were harmed. Nana Sahib, only interested in getting doctrine of lapse reversed and was ready to come to terms if this demand was accepted. Thus, Muslims lacked a common cause from the Indians, weakening them. Muslims were fighting to restore Mughal rule whereas Hindus were fighting to drive British out from India. There had been a great deal of vandalism in the war, thus the local population was harmed and became displeased with the rebel's activities. Instead, they sympathized with the British who stood for law and order. Hence the British strength increased even further, rebels weakened.

The British had experienced the Industrial Revolution and were technologically much more superior. Thus they had advanced weaponry, giving them an edge over the Mughal/Indian forces who had traditional and outdated weaponry. The British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen. The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

There were no military genius, politician and statesman. General Bakht Khan was a brilliant officer but was not in the charge of all forces. Bhadur Shah was not accepted by most Hindus. Many people at that time thought Bhadur Shah did not have strong leadership skills and that he was more of a figurehead. Rani of Jhansi and Nana Sahib were only a capable ruler. Indians were headed by incompetent and und unwilling Mughal princes. The leaders of Indians worked

alone and neither support each other. British had military geniuses like Sir Henry Lawrence and Sir Colin Campbell.

There were lack of funds due to which various requirements could not be fulfill. British have funds and were having support from british and from some of Indians as well. So they were well equipped and were far better than Indians. Educated people were unaware of war techniques and did not support Indians. The Punjab was uninterested in helping the rebellion, sending men and supplies to help the British. Some of the Indian princes were more interested in restoring their own powers and this often depended upon the support of the British.

Lord Canning, the Governor General, adopted a conciliator policy towards the rebels. He allowed many concessions for them; Announcing the rebels who gave up their arms were to be forgiven. He also bribed some freedom fighters as well. Thus, quite a few leaders left the battlefield to join in negotiations with the government.

To very great extent different aims cause the failure of war. There were many other reasons but the most important was different aims of Indians.

Question 2**J2017/P1/Q1/D**

Was an absence of leadership the main reason why the War of Independence in 1857 failed? Explain your answer. [14]

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I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason for the failure of war but the most important was lack of unity.

Question 3**N2014/P1/Q1/C**

The strength of British army was the sole reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

War began on 10 May 1857. War was fought between Indians and British. Mutiny started from Meerut and spread all over the Indian region. War was officially ended in August 1858.

The British had experienced the Industrial Revolution and were technologically much more superior. Thus they had advanced weaponry, giving them an edge over the Mughal/Indian forces who had traditional and outdated weaponry. The British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen. The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

There was disunity among the rebels. They lacked a common purpose and everyone fought for personal interest, often refused to fight unless they were harmed. Nana Sahib, only interested in getting doctrine of lapse reversed and was ready to come to terms if this demand was accepted. Thus, Muslims lacked a common cause from the Indians, weakening them. Muslims were fighting to restore Mughal rule whereas Hindus were fighting to drive British out from India. There had been a great deal of vandalism in the war, thus the local population was harmed and became displeased with the rebel's activities. Instead, they sympathized with the British who stood for law and order. Hence the British strength increased even further, rebels weakened.

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I don't agree with the statement. Although this was one of the reason for the failure of war but the most important was lack of unity.

Question 4**N2013/P1/Q1/B**

Why did the War of Independence fail to meet its aim in 1857? [7]

There was disunity among the rebels. They lacked a common purpose and everyone fought for personal interest, often refused to fight unless they were harmed. Nana Sahib, only interested in getting doctrine of lapse reversed and was ready to come to terms if this demand was accepted. Thus, Muslims lacked a common cause from the Indians, weakening them. Muslims were fighting to restore Mughal rule whereas Hindus were fighting to drive british out from India. There had been a great deal of vandalism in the war, thus the local population was harmed and became displeased with the rebel's activities. Instead, they sympathized with the British who stood for law and order. Hence the British strength increased even further, rebels weakened.

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British were a superpower at that time and had well trained, confident soldiers led by outstanding generals such as Edwards and Neil who fought with devotion and loyalty to the British Queen. The rebel leaders in comparison were indecisive and short sighted and hence were easily defeated by the British.

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Question 5**N2011/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the Indians not achieve independence in 1857? [7]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 6**J2010/P1/Q1/C**

Was lack of unity amongst the Indians the main reasons for the failure of the war 1857-58? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 7**N2009/P1/Q1/B**

Explain the reasons for the failure of the war of independence 1857-58. [7]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 8**N2007/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the War of Independence of 1857 fail? [7]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 9**J2004/P1/Q1/C**

'A lack of unity and coordination was the main reason for the failure of the War of Independence by 1858.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

RESULTS OF WAR

Question 1

QUESTION BY MYM

'The War of Independence of 1857 achieved nothing'. Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with the statement.

The main objective of the Indians was to drive out the British from the Indian subcontinent and to end the British rule, however after the war, the Indian not only failed in their immediate cause but they also became the slaves of the British. Thus, British attained complete autonomy of the country and established a tyrannical rule over the Indians.

After the War of Independence 1857, the British exiled the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II. The Mughal Empire was removed from the Indian political scene and the country came under the direct British Crown by the famous proclamation of the Queen Victoria in 1858. Thus, the Muslims resented this fact as the political authority of the Muslims in the Subcontinent ended forever.

After the War of independence 1857, British became cautious, rigid and reactionary in their attitude towards the Indians, especially Muslims. They considered the Muslims to be solely responsible for the revolt, who wanted to restore the supremacy of Mughal Empire in the sub-continent. They no longer trusted the Muslims and so they started suppressing them in all walks of life whether economic, social or political, for almost for half a century.

The army that took the initiative in the War of Independence was thoroughly revised. The number of European soldiers was increased in the army and the number of Indian soldiers was decreased. This disappointed the Indians who took part in the revolt for better posts and salaries, however instead of getting any incentive they became jobless.

However, it would also be false to say that the wars achievements were none as it resulted in many positive outcomes as well.

The British Government made important changes in administration after the war. The most important change was end of British East India Company. The officers of EIC were corrupt and they used to tax Indians heavily. Thus, Indians

were happy as they now relieved from the tyranny of the EIC which was previously exploiting them.

Moreover, the Act of 1861 restored legislative power to the governments of Bombay and Madras. Similarly, new legislative councils were established in many provinces such as Punjab, Bengal, etc. Therefore, it was a success as the Indians were given some political say.

The Queen declared that they desired no extension on their present territorial possessions. So, the British changed their policy of annexations for the satisfaction of landlords, princes and many other property holders. Furthermore, the long hated 'Doctrine of lapse' was once for all abandoned. Thus, it was a success as the Indians could inherit their ancestral lands with ease.

The Greased cartridges that were made up of cow and pig fat which caused a lot of anger among the Indian Sepoys. These cartridges were removed and their supply was stopped as the authorities realized their mistakes. Thus, it was a success, as the Indian soldiers were now greatly relieved of a very sensitive religious issue.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q1/C**

Explain the impact of railways on the lives of Indian people in the nineteenth century. [7]

Railways transported raw materials easily and cheaply to the ports for export and manufactured goods to be sold throughout India, increasing British profits.

Railways carried troops swiftly around India (helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power).

British could travel the country and spread their ideas / culture, gaining support / to govern effectively.

In times of famine food could be transported quickly to affected areas.

Win support of Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.

Question 2**J2020/P1/Q1/C**

Explain why the East India Company was interested in the subcontinent in the years before 1750. [7]

There was enormous wealth in the subcontinent. Trade, profit and power were the real motives that East India Company (EIC) was looking at. Indian goods including spices, silk, yarn, cloth, cotton and goods of metalworkers were very demanding in the European markets. British factories needed raw materials while British merchants needed big markets like India to sell their industrial products. Cotton was the main raw material for the textile industries in Britain. The company was having a very profitable future in trade with India.

East India Company had no political motives at first. It came to India primarily for trade but the decline of Mughal Empire and the demolition of Maratha Power in 1761 by Ahmad Shah Abdali prepared the gateway for the British to take over India. Lack of a strong central government attracted the British attention for interfering with Indian political affairs. By that time, they had already got the skills of dealing with Indian rulers and merchants. Now they

started thinking about establishing British Raj in the subcontinent. The British wanted to establish their influence in the subcontinent and to oust the Dutch and Portuguese.

India had strategic position on the globe. It would give regional supremacy to the British and Royal Navy. They would control the sea routes and hence trade with the East. The company also wanted to westernize the Indians. The British believed that western culture is superior and must be spread in the world. They thought themselves the most civilized nation of the world.

Question 3**J2020/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why Britain was able to expand into the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850. [7]

The British had experienced Industrial revolution, due to which they had advanced weaponry and modern techniques which gave them an edge over the Indians who used old and outdated weaponry.

The British had gotten a lot of revenue from wars like Plassey and Buxar and favourable trading with Nawabs, hence they used these revenues to strengthen their military.

The British fought with devotion under Queen and strong military leaders who made clever strategies that could not be challenged by the weak Indian army.

Question 4**J2019/P1/Q1/C**

Explain why Robert Clive was successful in the Battle of Plassey in 1757. [7]

Clive in order to weaken the Nawab's forces, persuaded one of the Nawab's key men, Mir Jafar to side with the British and in return offered him the Throne of Bengal. Jafar's treachery weakened the Nawab's army. As a result, Clive was able to use Mir Jafar's defection to his advantage.

During the War when it started to rain, Clive ordered his men to cover their cannon, Whereas, Nawab's men were unable to do so. Hence, the dry cannons of Clive's army out fired the Nawab's cannons.

Clive was an experienced soldier as he had fought the French in southern India. He was used to the tactics of warfare, this helped to defeat the Nawab who was too young and was unaware of the British warfare strategies.

Question 5**J2019/P1/Q1/D**

*Was the India Act of 1784 the main reason why the British were able to expand beyond Bengal between 1784 and 1850? Explain your answer.
[10]*

Pitts India act made the position of Governor General a royal appointment. Lord Cornwallis was appointed to this position in 1786. A Board of Control replaced the East India Company's Board of Directors, changing it from a trading concern to a sovereign body in which the Crown had direct control of Bengal. A police system was developed to help in the administering of justice and maintaining law and order.

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 making zamindars of Bengal landowners, subject to their payment of a fixed sum to the British. In 1793 this amounted to some 10% of the total sum collected by the zamindars. The Permanent Settlement secured the financial interest of the East India Company and helped Bengal to become the wealthiest province in India, allowing the British to extend their control.

The British were very skilled diplomatic experts. They gained the support of a number of local rulers. They were shrewd in purchasing the loyalties of influential Indians. They signed "subsidiary alliances" with local rulers under which the rulers were granted protection by the British troops. Local rulers were persuaded to sign subsidiary alliances by Lord Wellesley who became Governor General in 1798. The local ruler continued to run their affairs while British soldiers offered protection. In return for this protection the ruler paid towards the cost of the soldiers and accepted a British resident adviser. This consolidated Britain's power in India at little cost and extended British control.

The British were successful in gaining control over India because of their military superiority. They fought a series of bloody wars and defeated a number of strong local rulers like Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle of Plassey, Tipu Sultan in the battle of Mysore, the Marathas and the Sikhs. They had latest warfare tools, efficient communication for quick deployment of troops and sound financial resources for fighting costly wars in the farflung areas. They had well-trained army and good planners of war strategies. They were also expert in bribing and conspiring with the key persons like Mir Jafar and Mir Sadiq.

Indians were not united as a single nation. They were divided along religious, linguistic and ethnic lines. Local rulers were interested only to their own territories. Some princely states even supplied troops to the British when they were fighting against their countrymen. It was very easy for the strong British army to conquer them one after the other. Majority of the well-off Indians stayed away from the wars and they were making profits by trading with the English merchants.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. The annexation of land. Hyderabad and Oudh accepted British protection with a subsidiary alliance. Mysore, Oudh, Delhi and the Marathas came under British control by the early nineteenth century, followed shortly afterwards by Sindh and the Punjab. This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control.

Although, Pitts India act played an important role in expanding British control but in my opinion the most important reason in expansion of british was lack of unity among Indians.

Question 6**J2019/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the British wanted to trade in India from 1600. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 7**N2017/P1/Q3/C**

How far was Indian resistance to British expansion in the subcontinent successful before 1850? [14]

In 1686, EIC was suspected of issuing their own coins so Aurangzeb sent a strong force against them. The force of EIC were not a strong force against them. The forces of EIC were defeated and they were forced to pay heavy fines in order to continue their trade in India. Thus, Indian resistance was successful as EIC was not only defeated but their activities were also cut short.

In 1756, French provoked Nawab Siraj-ud-Daullah, the Nawab of Bengal to attack EIC base in Calcutta in order to drive them out. He was successful in capturing their base in Calcutta. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as even local rulers were strong enough to deal with EIC.

Ranjit Singh was strong ruler of Punjab and during his rule British did not dare to enter Punjab and instead signed a peace treaty with him known as Treaty of Perpetual Friendship in 1809. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as the mere presence of Ranjit Singh was a threat to the British.

The Nawabs of Mysore Haider Ali and his son Tipu Sultan confronted the British several times and defeated them e.g. in Anglo-Mysore war 1, and did not allow British to take control of their lands. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as the local rulers easily curtailed the power of British.

In 1782, the first Governor General of India, Warren Hastings signed a peace treaty with Marathas which ended British Maratha wars. Thus, the Indian resistance was successful as they forced the British to negotiate with them.

However, In 1782, the first Governor General of India, Warren Hastings signed a peace treaty with Marathas which ended British Maratha wars. Thus, the Indian resistance failed as this provided the British an opportunity to turn their focus elsewhere and increase influence in other parts of India.

The British had experienced Industrial revolution so they had use of modern weaponry whereas Indians used traditional and outdated weapons. Therefore,

this gave the British an edge over Indians so they were able to extend their influence in India.

In 1757, Battle of Plassey took place in which British defeated Nawab Siraj ud Duala the nawab of Bengal with the traitor named Mir Jaffer. After killing him they threw his body in river and appointed Mir Jaffar as the Nawab of Bengal. Thus, this victory enabled the British to gain control of one of the richest provinces of India and helped them to consolidate their lands further.

In 1764, Battle of Buxar took place. In this battle, EIC not only defeated Nawab of Bengal (Mir Qasim), Bihar, Orrisa but also the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II. Thus, this was a failure of Indian resistance as with the help of these rich provinces, British hired more number of Indians in their army by paying them good salaries.

In 1799, Governor General Wellesley invaded Mysore with help of a traitor named Mir Sadiq in Anglo Mysore War II. Thus, Indian resistance failed as British not only defeated one of their bitterest enemy but also took control of his lands.

In 1803, British entered Delhi and forced the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to accept the British protection, it was a failure of Indian resistance as British had now entered Delhi, the Capital and they became the indirect rulers of India as the Mughal emperor was just a puppet in their hands.

To some extent Indian resistance was successful. In my opinion Indian failed to resist British expansion in sub-continent.

Question 8**N2017/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 9**J2017/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Robert Clive appointed the first Governor of Bengal? [7]

Clive commanded the British army to victory at the battle of Plassey in 1757 and established relations with Mir Jafar. The battle increased Clive's reputation and his importance to the East India Company (EIC) because he became the foremost commander of British forces in India.

The battle was also a success for the EIC because they now controlled the profitable trade in Bengal. As a reward for being considered responsible for the EIC amassing immense fortunes, especially in Bengal

Clive's reputation and importance was further enhanced by his success at the battle of Buxar in 1764 which increased British control of eastern India.

Question 10**J2017/P1/Q1/C**

Why did British build railways in India during the nineteenth century? [7]

By the 19th century the British trade in India was spread all over the Indian subcontinent. Raw materials were needed to be easily and cheaply to the ports for export. Hence, railways were built gain the ability to sale manufactured goods throughout India and increase British profits.

British controlled majority of the areas in India, however they were still facing resistance in many areas where local rebellion were creating trouble. Hence, railways were built to carry troops swiftly around India helping the British to maintain law and order and extend power.

British control was now widespread across India. British wanted to improve their governance and travel the country to spread their ideas and culture. Hence, they built railways to move their officials across India to govern it effectively.

British wanted to win the support of Indians, most of the British reforms did not please the general population of Indian subcontinent. Hence, British came up with the idea of building railways for common Indians who found them useful for travel as families were able to travel to visit relatives in other parts of India.

Question 11**N2016/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 12**J2016/P1/Q2/B**

Explain the appeal of India to the East India Company during the early seventeenth century. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 13**J2015/P1/Q1/C**

Why were the British able to take control of India by 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 14**J2014/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the East India Company became involved in the subcontinent during the seventeenth century. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 15**N2013/P1/Q1/C**

Was the Industrial Revolution in Britain the most important reason why the British were able to take control of India between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

The Industrial Revolution provided vast wealth and profit but depended upon the import of raw materials. Raw cotton was imported from India and no imports of finished cotton goods were allowed. This had a terrible effect on the cotton industry in India and as a result it collapsed. Britain now controlled the cotton trade making vast profits but none was invested in India. A network of roads and later railways served to reinforce Britain's control of India which was essential to assist trade and control the land.

Pitts India act made the position of Governor General a royal appointment. Lord Cornwallis was appointed to this position in 1786. A Board of Control

replaced the East India Company's Board of Directors, changing it from a trading concern to a sovereign body in which the Crown had direct control of Bengal. A police system was developed to help in the administering of justice and maintaining law and order.

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement in 1793 making zamindars of Bengal landowners, subject to their payment of a fixed sum to the British. In 1793 this amounted to some 10% of the total sum collected by the zamindars. The Permanent Settlement secured the financial interest of the East India Company and helped Bengal to become the wealthiest province in India, allowing the British to extend their control.

The British were very skilled diplomatic experts. They gained the support of a number of local rulers. They were shrewd in purchasing the loyalties of influential Indians. They signed "subsidiary alliances" with local rulers under which the rulers were granted protection by the British troops. Local rulers were persuaded to sign subsidiary alliances by Lord Wellesley who became Governor General in 1798. The local ruler continued to run their affairs while British soldiers offered protection. In return for this protection the ruler paid towards the cost of the soldiers and accepted a British resident adviser. This consolidated Britain's power in India at little cost and extended British control.

The British were successful in gaining control over India because of their military superiority. They fought a series of bloody wars and defeated a number of strong local rulers like Siraj-ud-Daulah in the battle of Plassey, Tipu Sultan in the battle of Mysore, the Marathas and the Sikhs. They had latest warfare tools, efficient communication for quick deployment of troops and sound financial resources for fighting costly wars in the farflung areas. They had well-trained army and good planners of war strategies. They were also expert in bribing and conspiring with the key persons like Mir Jafar and Mir Sadiq.

Indians were not united as a single nation. They were divided along religious, linguistic and ethnic lines. Local rulers were interested only to their own territories. Some princely states even supplied troops to the British when they

were fighting against their countrymen. It was very easy for the strong British army to conquer them one after the other. Majority of the well-off Indians stayed away from the wars and they were making profits by trading with the English merchants.

The battles of Plassey and Buxar gave the British the riches of Bengal and favourable trading rights with the local nawabs. The annexation of land. Hyderabad and Oudh accepted British protection with a subsidiary alliance. Mysore, Oudh, Delhi and the Marathas came under British control by the early nineteenth century, followed shortly afterwards by Sindh and the Punjab. This provided massive new resources, which the British could use to consolidate control.

Although, Industrial revolution played an important role in expanding British control but in my opinion the most important reason in expansion of British was lack of unity among Indians.

Question 16**N2012/P1/Q1/C**

How successful was Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the sub-continent between 1750 and 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 7

Question 17**N2012/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Indian subcontinent attract the British in early 17 century? [7]

- Same as Question 2

Question 18**J2011/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Britain was so successful in extending its control of the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850. [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 19**N2010/P1/Q1/C**

How successful were British attempts to take control of lands in the subcontinent between 1750 and 1856? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 7*

Question 20**N2010/P1/Q1/B**

Why did East India Company become involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 21**J2009/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Britain successful in increasing its control of some parts of the sub-continent in the years 1750 to 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 22**J2009/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why the East India Company got involved in the subcontinent during the seventeenth century? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 23**J2008/P1/Q2/C**

Indian resistance to British attempts to take control of lands in the subcontinent was totally unsuccessful. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 7*

Question 24**J2007/P1/Q1/B**

Why did the Indian sub-continent attract European traders in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 25**N2006/P1/Q1/B**

Why was Britain so successful in expanding its control of the subcontinent between 1750 and 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 26**J2005/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why the East India Company became involved in the Indian subcontinent during the seventeenth century. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 27**N2004/P1/Q1/B**

Why were the British able to replace the Mughals as the dominant force in the Sub-Continent by 1850? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 28**J2004/P1/Q1/B**

Why did the British Government take control of the affairs of the East India Company in the early nineteenth century? [7]

The volume of trade became so significant that the British government felt it was too valuable an asset to leave in the hands of a private company even though the EIC was now holding its possessions in trust for them. So the govt wanted to take the direct advantage of its earnings.

Fear of Russian expansion in Central Asia worried the government and so Britain decided to shape its foreign policy by further expansion towards Afghanistan to counter this threat. As Britain was becoming more involved prestige began to be at stake and further expansion became inevitable especially after the defeat by the Afghans at Kabul.

It got a lot of profit and monopoly over trade. The british officers started taking bribes and used unfair means which was giving bad name to british govt. So the british parliament condemned it.

THREE REFORMERS

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why Shah Waliullah was an important figure for the Muslim community during the eighteenth century. [7]

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings.

SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them.

SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united.

Question 2**J2019/P1/Q2/C**

Did Syed Ahmad Bareilvi contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1840? Explain your answer. [14]

Being a military man SASB launch Jihad movement against the Sikhs of Punjab who were not letting the Muslims practice their religion freely for example Azan was banned he gathered an army and launched war against Sikhs, although the Mujahideens were later defeated but this shows his commitment to liberate the Muslims from the Sikhs. SASB wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore, advanced hard for a Muslim state based on Islamic principles. The movement was an inspirational platform to all Muslims to achieve religious political and cultural Independence. Hence, the Jihad movement can be regarded as the forerunner of Pakistan movement which was based on Islamic

ideology as well. Syed Ahmed Shaheed's army consisted of spiritual leaders and teachers who did not have any military training that they were ready to die for an Islamic cause this was important as it motivated Indian Muslims to make maximum sacrifice in the way of Islam.

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings. This endeavours of his inspired his sons to translated Quran into Urdu and made it easier for Muslims only understood Urdu Islam was revived further. SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united. SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them. SWU also taught at Madras e Rahimiya, an Islamic institution for many years his vast religious knowledge helped his students familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of Islam and mould their lives according to Islam. SWU also try to unite the Muslims against the Maratha who were a serious threat to the Mughal Empire it was him who invited Ahmed Shah Durrani from Afghanistan who defeated the Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761 therefore due to his efforts Muslims were saved from a tyrannical control of non-Muslims. SWU stressed on Social justice and equilibrium by insisting that the labour and craftsmen should be paid justly he also urged traders and Businessman to adopt an Islamic system for trading. Thus, trying to eliminate the sense of corruption.

Muslims had forgotten basic principles of Islam there for HSU begin his reforms movement known as the Faraizi movement which insisted upon the fulfilment of Faraiz i.e. religious obligations imposed by God and his Prophet PBUH as a

result of his efforts many Muslim dedicated their lives to perform their duties. He united the Muslims peasants against the cruel exploitation of Hindu landlords who were not giving them their social and economic rights he infused a spirit of Jihad among them by declaring India "Daar-ul-Harb" as a result is Muslim stood up for the protection of their rights. These Endeavour of his inspired the Bengali leaders like Titu Mir and Tatya Tope who continued the efforts towards the revival of Islam even after the death of HSU. HSU also work towards elimination of Hindu customs that had kept into Muslim society due to continuous interaction it was significant as he attempted to purify the lives of Muslims so that they could not only distinguish between Islamic rituals and Hindu practices but also follow the true Islamic principles.

SASB contributed to the spread of Islam but in my opinion, in comparision of three reformers, SWU was on upperhand and contributed more than any other reformer.

Question 3**N2018/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Syed Ahmad Barelvi call for Jihad to overthrow Sikh rule in the early nineteenth century? [7]

The Sikh rulers of Punjab were not letting Muslims practice their religion freely and even azan was banned this angered SASB and he launched Jihad against Sikhs to restore the Muslim faith and, by doing so, achieve religious and spiritual freedom for the Muslim community

With Punjab under Sikh rule, Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion, He wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore he launched the Jihad movement as he believed that the freedom of Muslims could only come as a result of armed struggle against the non-Muslims

Many un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam .Syed Ahmad Barelvi believed that there was a need to end the difficulties facing Islamic society. Hence, having identified Sikh rule as the dominant force in the Punjab targeted them at first.

Question 4**N2017/P1/Q2/C**

Did Haji Shariatullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslims had forgotten basic principles of Islam there for HSU begin his reforms movement known as the Faraizi movement which insisted upon the fulfilment of Faraiz i.e. religious obligations imposed by God and his Prophet PBUH as a result of his efforts many Muslim dedicated their lives to perform their duties. He united the Muslims peasants against the cruel exploitation of Hindu landlords who were not giving them their social and economic rights he infused a spirit of Jihad among them by declaring India "Daar-ul-Harb" as a result is Muslim stood up for the protection of their rights. These Endeavour of his inspired the Bengali leaders like Titu Mir and Tatya Tope who continued the efforts towards the revival of Islam even after the death of HSU. HSU also work towards elimination of Hindu customs that had kept into Muslim society due to continuous interaction it was significant as he attempted to purify the lives of Muslims so that they could not only distinguish between Islamic rituals and Hindu practices but also follow the true Islamic principles.

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings. This endeavours of his inspired his sons to translated Quran into Urdu and made it easier for Muslims only understood Urdu Islam was revived further. SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united. SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them. SWU also taught at Madras e Rahimiya, an Islamic

institution for many years his vast religious knowledge helped his students familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of Islam and mould their lives according to Islam. SWU also try to unite the Muslims against the Maratha who were a serious threat to the Mughal Empire it was him who invited Ahmed Shah Durrani from Afghanistan who defeated the Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761 therefore due to his efforts Muslims were saved from a tyrannical control of non-Muslims. SWU stressed on Social justice and equilibrium by insisting that the labour and craftsmen should be paid justly he also urged traders and Businessman to adopt an Islamic system for trading. Thus, trying to eliminate the sense of corruption.

Being a military man SASB launch Jihad movement against the Sikhs of Punjab who were not letting the Muslims practice their religion freely for example Azan was banned he gathered an army and launched war against Sikhs, although the Mujahideens were later defeated but this shows his commitment to liberate the Muslims from the Sikhs. SASB wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore, advanced hard for a Muslim state based on Islamic principles. The movement was an inspirational platform to all Muslims to achieve religious political and cultural Independence. Hence, the Jihad movement can be regarded as the forerunner of Pakistan movement which was based on Islamic ideology as well. Syed Ahmed Shaheed's army consisted of spiritual leaders and teachers who did not have any military training that they were ready to die for an Islamic cause this was important as it motivated Indian Muslims to make maximum sacrifice in the way of Islam.

HSU contributed to the spread of Islam but in my opinion, in comparison of three reformers, SWU was on upperhand and contributed more than any other reformer.

Question 5**J2016/P1/Q2/C**

Did Shah Waliullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

SWU believe that many of the problems of Muslims in India due to the incomplete knowledge of the Holy Quran as it was in Arabic and common Muslims

only knew Persian. Therefore, he translated the Quran into Persian and made it easier for common Muslims to understand Islamic teachings. This endeavours of his inspired his sons to translate Quran into Urdu and made it easier for Muslims only understood Urdu Islam was revived further. SWU also made efforts to stop Muslim from dividing into the religious sects he studied differences between Shias and Sunnis subjectively and that wrote an account on first four caliphs which was acceptable to both sects. Therefore, this work of his reconcile the differences between both sects and to become more united. SWU also contributed to the revival of Islam by writing 51 books on different aspects of Islam Quran, Hadith and Fiaqh. Among them 'Hujjatullahi-al-Baligha' (The Profound Evidence of Allah) and 'Izalatul Khafa an Khilafatul Khulafa' were significant this help the Muslims to understand the Islamic principles and therefore act upon them. SWU also taught at Madras e Rahimiya, an Islamic institution for many years his vast religious knowledge helped his students familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of Islam and mould their lives according to Islam. SWU also try to unite the Muslims against the Maratha who were a serious threat to the Mughal Empire it was him who invited Ahmed Shah Durrani from Afghanistan who defeated the Marathas at battle of Panipat in 1761 therefore due to his efforts Muslims were saved from a tyrannical control of non-Muslims. SWU stressed on Social justice and equilibrium by insisting that the labour and craftsmen should be paid justly he also urged traders and Businessman to adopt an Islamic system for trading. Thus, trying to eliminate the sense of corruption.

Being a military man SASB launch Jihad movement against the Sikhs of Punjab who were not letting the Muslims practice their religion freely for example Azan was banned he gathered an army and launched war against Sikhs, although the Mujahideens were later defeated but this shows his commitment to liberate the Muslims from the Sikhs. SASB wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore, advanced hard for a Muslim state based on Islamic principles. The movement was an inspirational platform to all Muslims to achieve religious political and cultural Independence. Hence, the Jihad movement can be regarded as the forerunner of Pakistan movement which was based on Islamic ideology as well. Syed Ahmed Shaheed's army consisted of spiritual leaders and

teachers who did not have any military training that they were ready to die for an Islamic cause this was important as it motivated Indian Muslims to make maximum sacrifice in the way of Islam.

Muslims had forgotten basic principles of Islam there for HSU begin his reforms movement known as the Faraizi movement which insisted upon the fulfilment of Faraiz i.e. religious obligations imposed by God and his Prophet PBUH as a result of his efforts many Muslim dedicated their lives to perform their duties. He united the Muslims peasants against the cruel exploitation of Hindu landlords who were not giving them their social and economic rights he infused a spirit of Jihad among them by declaring India "Daar-ul-Harb" as a result is Muslim stood up for the protection of their rights. These Endeavour of his inspired the Bengali leaders like Titu Mir and Tatya Tope who continued the efforts towards the revival of Islam even after the death of HSU. HSU also work towards elimination of Hindu customs that had kept into Muslim society due to continuous interaction it was significant as he attempted to purify the lives of Muslims so that they could not only distinguish between Islamic rituals and Hindu practices but also follow the true Islamic principles.

Although SASB and HSU contributed to their fullest but in my opinion SWU contributed more than any other reformer.

Question 6**N2015/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7**J2013/P1/Q1/C**

Who of the following was the most important in the spread of Islam during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

- i. Shah Wali Ullah;*
- ii. Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi;*
- iii. Hajji Shariat Ullah?*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 8**J2013/P41/Q1/B**

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries? [7]

Shah Wali Ullah believed that Muslims were ignorant about Islam and the teachings of the Holy Quran. Therefore an emphasis on Quranic teachings would not only improve their knowledge but produce a feeling of solidarity. He also believed that Muslims' knowledge of Islam was difficult to gain and so he felt that translating the Holy Quran into Persian would enable more people read it.

Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi wanted a jihad (Holy War) to restore the Muslim faith. The Punjab was under Sikh rule and the Punjabi Muslims found it difficult to practise their religion and were humiliated by the Sikhs.

Haji Shariat Ullah wanted to spread Islam through the Faraizi Movement which insisted that Muslims should perform their faraiz (religious obligations). This alarmed the Hindu landlords who were unhappy with the Muslim practices.

Question 9**N2011/P1/Q2/C**

Did Hajji Shariat Ullah contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 10**J2010/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 11**N2009/P1/Q2/C**

Did SWU contribute more to the spread of Islam than anyone else in the sub-continent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

Question 12**J2008/P1/Q1/C**

Was the work of Syed Ahmed Shaheed Barailvi the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 13**N2007/P1/Q1/B**

Why were there attempts to revive Islam in the sub-continent during the 18th and early 19th centuries? [7]

- Same as Question 8

Question 14**N2006/P1/Q1/C**

Was the work of SWU the most important factor in the revival of Islam in the sub-continent during the 17th & 18th centuries? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

Question 15**N2005/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Shah Waliullah have such an important influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 16**N2004/P1/Q1/C**

How important was SWU in the spread of Islam in the subcontinent before 1850? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

Question 17**N2003/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barailvi have such a major influence on the revival of Islam in the sub-continent? [7]

Syed Ahmed had a great influence in the revival of Islam. He was the First person to fight against the foreign power and rule and the first example in Indian history to free Muslims from the tyranny of foreign rule.

The jihad movement of Syed Ahmed is a uniting force for Muslims. This movement was not aimed to place a particular person on a throne but to achieve religious and spiritual freedom.

The fact that Syed Ahmed and his followers were prepared to die for their cause was an inspiration to many Muslims. This movement is also regarded as a very important move towards achieving an independent and separate state for Muslims even though this was very ahead of that time. Those Muslims who in the future worked for a separate independent state saw Syed Ahmed as an example because even he wanted a separate independent state for the Muslims.

Question 18**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why did Shah Waliullah wish to revive Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Shah Waliullah (SWU) believe that many of the problems of Muslims of India were due to their incomplete knowledge of holy Quran as the Holy Quran was in Arabic, whereas Muslims only knew Persian, he wanted that the Quranic teaching should be made accessible to the common people by translating it into Persian so that they could act upon its teachings.

Secondly in the Muslim community was divided into sectarian groups like Sunnis and Shias and therefore vulnerable attack on their religion. Shah Waliullah

wanted to put aside their differences by stressing on the fundamentals of Islam so that a more united and strong community could be created.

Thirdly many un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam hence, SWU wished to revive Islam in order to purify the Islamic society.

Question 19**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why did Syed Ahmed Shaheed wish to revive Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Many areas of subcontinent were being ruled by non-Muslim forces like Sikh in Punjab and British in Bengal Syed Ahmed wanted that Muslim should only be ruled by fellow Muslims therefore he launched the Jihad movement as he believed that the freedom of Muslims could only come as a result of armed struggle against the non-Muslims

The Sikh rulers of Punjab were not letting Muslims practice their religion freely and even azan was banned this angered SASB and he launched Jihad against Sikhs for the religious freedom of the Muslims of Punjab

Many un-Islamic practices had crept into Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam hence he wished to revive Islam in order to purify the Islamic society.

Question 20**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why did Haji Shariatullah wish to revive Islam in the subcontinent? [7]

Many un-Islamic practices had crept inter Muslim society due to its constant interaction with the Hindus and other non-Muslim communities therefore they had forgotten the moral and spiritual principles of Islam. Hence, Haji Shariat Ullah (HSU) wished to revive Islam in order to purify the Islamic society.

The Muslims had forgotten the basic principles of Islam and did not practice their religious obligations i.e. prayer and fasting. Thus, he started Faraizi movement toward insist upon them to follow the pillars of Islam.

The Muslims in Bengal was suppressed by Hindu landlords. HSU wanted an end to this tyranny, so he started the Faraizi movement to create a sense of Jihad in Muslims so that they could fight for their rights.

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q2/C**

'The "Two-Nation" Theory was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's main contribution to the development of the Pakistan Movement during the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.
[14]

Sir Syed wanted democratic rights in India but believed that this would only disadvantage Muslims since Hindus were in the majority and would win all the elections. He therefore felt that the British should treat the Muslims and Hindus differently since they lived separate and different lives from one another and so were really like separate nations. Sir Syed was the first person to express this point of view and it became known as the Two Nation Theory that gave hope to Muslims of a separate homeland.

He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because Muslims were far behind than the Hindus in education. In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which Hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he opposed it. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885. Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the Muslims not to join it. The Congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of Hindus. This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906. He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

He wrote TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ - This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education. Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers. He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859. It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate

scientific knowledge along with the religious one. After a brief interval of 4 years, he opened another school and founded a scientist society at Ghazi Pur in 1863. Translated scientific writings from English, Persian or Arabic into Urdu; the main language of the Muslims. Muslims knew knowledge of science was being improved. Helped reduce Muslim hatred towards British as they read about scientific works and realized that they were more than just invaders but had done a lot for humanity through scientific inventions. Sir Syed went to England in 1869. He stayed there for 17 months and observed the system of the British universities. He was greatly inspired by the educational system in England. In 1875 he established "MOHAMMADEN ANGLO ORIENTAL SCHOOL" at Aligarh. Sir William Muir helped to open this school. It was upgrade to the level of college in 1876. This college offered Western and Indian education along with Islamic education. It was upgraded to the level of university in 1921. Many prominent muslims studied from this like Liaqat Ali Khan and Ayub Khan.

He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british. British thought that the muslims were abusing the british. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir" which means benefactor or helper. He wrote PAMPHLET ON THE CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT in 1860 and explained the main causes due to which the war started. He also mentioned that in that revolt Hindus and other nations were also involved so the muslims only should not be punished for the war. He wrote "LOYAL MOHAMMADENS OF INDIA" in which he gave details of the loyal services of muslims which they did for british rulers. He tried his best to convince the british that all the muslims were not against the british government and he gave various examples as well. During war he he saved British women and children and in return British were giving him large states with revenue but he rejected.

In my opinion, his educational services was his most important contribution.

Question 2**J2019/P1/Q3/C**

Were Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's religious views his most important contribution to the Muslim cause after 1857? Explain your answer. [14]

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Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules and the muslims were in minority. Sir Syed got so much angered and he opposed this system. He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because muslims were far behind than the hindus in education. In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that muslims and hindus are two different nations. They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885. Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the muslims not to join it. The congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of hindus. This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906. He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

Although religious views of Sir Syed was an important contribution but in my opinion his educational services was the most important contribution.

Question 3**J2018/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan tried to improve relations between the Muslim community and the British. [7]

The British considered the Muslims responsible for the World War. Therefore they started a policy of repression against them. As SSAK wanted an end to this tyranny, therefore he tried to improve British - Muslim relationship to remove British Doubts about Muslim loyalty.

Muslims considered British as foreign invaders and were thus reluctant to acquire Western Education. Whereas Sir Syed believed that Western Education was important for Muslims to live a prosperous life. Therefore he tried to bridge the gap between the two communities so that Muslims could accept British Ideas.

Sir Syed feared that the Hindus would dominate Muslims. As due to their co-operative attitude towards the rulers, they were developing economically, socially and politically. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to improve their social and economic conditions by taking up posts in the civil service and the army. In order to do this, the Muslim community needed to embrace the British styled education system, which would open the door to these roles. Therefore, SSAK tried to improve the British - Muslim relationship So that Muslims could come on par with the Hindus. If the Muslim community did not do these things and foster good relations with the British, then they may see the Hindu community prosper at their expense.

Question 4**N2016/P1/Q2/C**

Was the development of a western education system the greatest achievement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14]

He wrote TEHZIB-UL-AKHLAQ - This journal included articles from influential Muslims who agreed with Sir Syed that there was a need for new approach regarding education. Some Ulemas attacked it, yet it played a major part in bringing about an intellectual revolution amongst the Muslim thinkers. He laid the foundation of madrasa (MURADABAD PANCHAYATI MADRASA) in Muradabad in 1859. It was one of the first religious academies to incorporate

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Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules and the muslims were in minority. Sir Syed got so much angered and he opposed this system. He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because muslims were far behind than the hindus in education. In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that muslims and hindus are two different nations. They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885. Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the muslims not to join it. The congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of hindus. This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906. He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

I agree with the statement, he contributed many of his services but in my opinion his educational services was the most important contribution.

Question 5**J2015/P1/Q2/C**

Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

He believed relations with the British could be improved by improving the understanding of Christianity by Muslim groups. He tried to overcome this by writing Tabyin-ul-Kalam, in which he pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity. He was also aware that the British knew little about Islam. After reading a book in Britain on the life of the Prophet, he wrote his own work correcting the many errors he had read. He explained the word "Nadarath" which was used by muslims for the british. British thought that the muslims were abusing the british. He explained that it came from Arabic word "Nasir"

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Hindus wanted democracy like in England but he opposed this because in democracy majority rules and the Muslims were in minority. Sir Syed got so

much angered and he opposed this system. He also opposed the demand of the Hindus that COMPETITIVE EXAMS should be held for the government services. He also rejected it because Muslims were far behind than the Hindus in education. In 1867, HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY arose in which Hindus demanded Urdu should be replaced by Hindi, he changed his view and in 1868 he gave his TWO NATION THEORY in which he explains that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations. They have different religion, culture, practices and language therefore Muslims should have separate homeland where they can easily practice Islam. Allan Octavian Hume formed Congress in 1885. Sir Syed did not support its formation and urged the Muslims not to join it. The Congress tried to prove that it was a party for all the fractions but it was purely a Hindu party which was working for the interest of Hindus. This paved way for the establishment of Muslim League later in 1906. He recognised that the Muslim community could not win any election because of the Hindu majority population, so he advocated separate seats and a separate electorate, which was the forerunner of the future demand for a separate homeland.

Although attempt to achieve better understanding with British of Sir Syed was an important contribution but in my opinion his educational services was the most important contribution.

Question 6**N2014/P1/Q1/B**

Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan try to improve relations between the Muslims and the British? [7]

- Same as Question 3

Question 7**J2013/P1/Q2/C**

Was the Two Nation Theory the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 8**J2011/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Sir Syed found Aligarh Movement? [7]

He wanted to improve relations between the British and Muslims by getting rid of British doubts about Muslim loyalty and Muslim doubts about the British.

He also wanted to improve the social and economic position of Muslims by getting them to receive Western education and take up posts in the civil service and army.

He also wanted them to increase their political awareness to make them aware of the threat to from the Hindu policy of cooperation with the British.

Question 9**N2010/P1/Q2/C**

Was the religious view of Sir Syed his most important contribution in developing the cause of muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 10**J2009/P1/Q2/C**

Was the development of Western education system the most important contribution of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in developing the cause of muslims during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 11**N2007/P1/Q2/C**

'Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's political beliefs had a greater impact on the Muslims than any of his other beliefs'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 12**J2005/P1/Q1/C**

Was the attempt to achieve a better understanding with the British the most important contribution that Sir Syed Ahmad Khan made to the Muslim cause during the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

LANGUAGES

Question 1**N2018/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947. [7]

One of the reasons why Urdu became the national language in Pakistan as its long history it was widely used in Mughal period and date back as far as the courts of Delhi in its early stages it was used by the Muslim army and became widely spoken and in many parts of the subcontinent so it was natural that such a well-known and establish language would be chosen.

Another reason for Urdu to be chosen was its high status some of the finest early poets such as Amir Khusro wrote in Urdu and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's school at Aligarh became a Centre for the study of Urdu, many religious books including Quran were translated into Urdu so it was an important language with a rich literary tradition.

Perhaps the major reason for Urdu been chosen was the fact that it was closely associated with Pakistan movement Sir Syed Ahmed Khan supported it and the Muslim League formed not only formed to protect Muslim interest but also to protect Urdu. Quaid e Azam was particularly keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as a unifying force as Pakistan was a new country it was very important to pick a language which played an important role in unifying Muslims of the subcontinent.

Question 2**J2015/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**J2013/P41/Q1/C**

How successful has the promotion of the following regional languages been in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?:

i. Punjabi

ii. Pushto

iii. Sindhi

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages. [14]

After the creation of Pakistan Punjabi has been developed much as a regional language, books of on academic subjects like law, philosophy, Science and History have been published in Punjabi language using it as a mean of imparting education and so contributed to its development. Punjab University also teaches Punjabi up to M.A, M.Phil and PhD level. Therefore, the language gets promoted as Scholars do research in different aspects of its literature which help to modernize the language. Radio and Television also promoted Punjabi through Dramas and News etc. Similarly, Punjabi theatre also widely appreciated by the people comedy and actions. Hence, by using Punjabi as a source of entertainment and information its understanding has been improved among masses. Quran's versified translation by Muhammad Ali Faiq promoted the language on religious lines as Muslims of Punjab read this unique translation with more interest. Punjabi Mushairas (Poetry recitation sessions) are frequently held in where poets recite their poetry in front of Public who appreciate their poetry which encourage them to write more in Urdu. They are motivated even further as sometimes they are even given awards for their work.

Pashto, language spoken in K.P.K, has also been given due important in promotion and development. Peshawar University was established after 3 year of independence where Pashto is taught up to MA level. Pashto Academy was set up in 1954 which has prepared a well-renowned dictionary under Maulana A.Qadir, his academy was prepared Pushto dictionary. Pashto dramas and films have also gained importance. Pashto papers, journals and books have also helped Pashto language to promote. New writers & poets have also added to this

contribution by producing classic poetry and stories. Hence Pashto has greatly been promoted over the year. However, it is not much popular as it is difficult to understand by non pakhtoons and more progress is needed for the language.

Setting up of Sindhi literary board was a step towards Sindh's development as it published different books and magazines in Sindhi and many pronounced literary figures like Faqir Nabi Baksh and G Allana became known of their services to Sindhi literature. The Sarmast academy which has established as a tribute to the great Sindhi poet Sachal Sarmast also promoted the language by printing his works and making them available to common Sindhis. The Sindhiology department at University OF Sindh, Jamshoro in Sindhi up to M.A level this promoted as scholars research in the language and explore different aspects of its poetry and prose which helps to modernize Sindhi. Sindhi is used as an alternate to Urdu in many schools this promotes its importance among the students and fosters their interest in Sindhi language as they are taught Sindhi literature and grammar as a compulsory language subject.

In my opinion, all of these were promoted to its level best but Punjabi was more successful than Pushto and Sindhi.

Question 4**N2011/P1/Q1/B**

Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5**J2011/P1/Q2/C**

'Punjabi has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1999.' Give reasons why you might agree and disagree with this statement. [14]

After the creation of Pakistan Punjabi has been developed much as a regional language, books of on academic subjects like law, philosophy, Science and History have been published in Punjabi language using it as a mean of imparting education and so contributed to its development. Punjab University also teaches Punjabi up to M.A, M.Phil and PhD level. Therefore, the language gets promoted as

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been promoted over the year. However, it is not much popular as it is difficult to understand by non pakhtoons and more progress is needed for the language.

Balochi language which was at its decline before partition was given special attention for its promotion. Radio Pak Karachi now also broadcast in Balochi. Quetta TV Centre has been producing marvelous dramas to help, develop and translate many books to Balochi and new poets like Atta Shad and writers have greatly contributed towards its promotion. The Balochi Literary Association was set up and there are now weekly and monthly magazines published in the language. A weekly magazine known as 'Nan Kessan' was published. Modern Balochi literature has shown rapid progress. Prominent modern Balochi poets and writers are Atta Shad, Ishaq Shamim, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din. This language is a difficult one therefore it has very limited audience. This could be a reason majority of Pakistanies don't know much about the effort made for the language.

I agree with the statement, although other languages were also promoted but Punjabi was the language which was promoted more than any other regional language.

Question 6**N2009/P1/Q2/B**

Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistani government since 1947? [7]

Regional languages were promoted because they were spoken by a large number of people. Government also believed that the promotion will be helpful in national unity and integrity because promotion of language and culture gives a sense of pride among people.

Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto have a vast literature and had an important role in independence movement and creation of Pakistan. So it was necessary to promote these languages.

Balochi language had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. Therefore Balochi was promoted to bring it in line with other regional languages.

Urdu was declared as the national language. Promotion of regional language was necessary so that people of different provinces may not feel that Urdu was being imposed on them and their own language was being ignored.

Question 7**J2009/P1/Q1/C**

Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

Urdu is a medium of National Media since media is well known for exposure and people watch television and listen to radio with interest for information and entertainment so the language gets promoted as it is exposed to more people. Urdu has been made the medium of communication in many schools this develops the interest of students towards their national language as all the subjects are taught in Urdu and is used frequently in their reading and communication. Urdu is being taught up to M.A, M.Phil and PhD level in different institutions e.g. Urdu University Islamabad. Therefore, the scholars research in the language and different aspects of its poetry and prose which helps to modernize the language. Also, Urdu language is compulsory subject to pass 10th & 12th grade in educational institutions. Therefore, the language is promoted as they get familiar with its grammar and literature. Urdu is the official language of the courts (alongside English) this helps in promotions as it is then frequently used in Judicial proceeding e.g. Judges use it in their judgement and lawyers use it in their arguments. Urdu Mushairas (Poetry recitation session) are frequently held in Pakistan where poets recite their poetry in front of Public who appreciate their poetry which encourage them to write more in Urdu but sometimes they are even given awards for their work by the government. Hence, they are motivated even further. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan and is frequently used in all four provinces. This not only a unifying force but also being promoted due to frequent use by the people.

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Urdu was promoted more than any regional language as Urdu is a national language which is widely used by the people.

Question 8**J2008/P1/Q1/B**

Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 9**N2007/P1/Q1/C**

Sindhi was promoted more than any other regional language between 1947 and 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Setting up of Sindhi literary board was a step towards Sindh's development as it published different books and magazines in Sindhi and many pronounced literary figures like Faqir Nabi Baksh and G Allana became known of their services to Sindhi literature. The Sarmast academy which has established as a tribute to the great Sindhi poet Sachal Sarmast also promoted the language by printing his works and making them available to common Sindhis. The Sindhiology department at University OF Sidh, Jamshoro in Sindhi up to M.A level this

promoted as scholars research in the language and explore different aspects of its poetry and prose which helps to modernize Sindhi. Sindhi is used as an alternate to Urdu in many schools this promotes its importance among the students and fosters their interest in Sindhi language as they are taught Sindhi literature and grammar as a compulsory language subject.

After the creation of Pakistan Punjabi has been developed much as a regional language, books of on academic subjects like law, philosophy, Science and History have been published in Punjabi language using it as a mean of imparting education and so contributed to its development. Punjab University also teaches Punjabi up to M.A, M.Phil and PhD level. Therefore, the language gets promoted as Scholars do research in different aspects of its literature which help to modernize the language. Radio and Television also promoted Punjabi through Dramas and News etc. Similarly, Punjabi theatre also widely appreciated by the people comedy and actions. Hence, by using Punjabi as a source of entertainment and information its understanding has been improved among masses. Quran's versified translation by Muhammad Ali Faiq promoted the language on religious lines as Muslims of Punjab read this unique translation with more interest. Punjabi Mushairas (Poetry recitation sessions) are frequently held in where poets recite their poetry in front of Public who appreciate their poetry which encourage them to write more in Urdu. They are motivated even further as sometimes they are even given awards for their work.

Pashto, language spoken in K.P.K, has also been given due important in promotion and development. Peshawar University was established after 3 year of independence where Pashto is taught up to MA level. Pashto Academy was set up in 1954 which has prepared a well-renowned dictionary under Maulana A.Qadir, his academy was prepared Pushto dictionary. Pashto dramas and films have also gained importance. Pashto papers, journals and books have also helped Pashto language to promote. New writers & poets have also added to this contribution by producing classic poetry and stories. Hence Pashto has greatly been promoted over the year. However, it is not much popular as it is difficult to understand by non pakhtoons and more progress is needed for the language.

Balochi language which was at its decline before partition was given special attention for its promotion. Radio Pak Karachi now also broadcast in Balochi. Quetta TV Centre has been producing marvelous dramas to help, develop and translate many books to Balochi and new poets like Atta Shad and writers have greatly contributed towards its promotion. The Balochi Literary Association was set up and there are now weekly and monthly magazines published in the language. A weekly magazine known as 'Nan Kessan' was published. Modern Balochi literature has shown rapid progress. Prominent modern Balochi poets and writers are Atta Shad, Ishaq Shamim, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din. This language is a difficult one therefore it has very limited audience. This could be a reason majority of Pakistanies don't know much about the effort made for the language.

In my opinion, Punjabi was promoted more than any other regional language so I would not agree with the statement.

Question 10**J2006/P1/Q1/C**

The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 7*

Question 11**N2005/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 12**N2004/P1/Q3/C**

How important was the development of regional languages to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 9*

Question 13**J2004/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

PARTITION OF BENGAL

Question 1**J2020/P1/Q3/C**

*How successful was the 1905 Partition of Bengal? Explain your answer.
[14]*

The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905. Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area. Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

British wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british. The Muslim community were pleased. After partition they were fully recognised in East Bengal province where they were the majority.

In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast

province. The separation of Bengal along religious lines ended the oppression of Muslims under Hindu rule.

According to British, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal. There were great differences between east and west Bengal. The east being the more neglected. The west being developed and was using the resources of east Bengal to develop itself. It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

However to some extent partition of Bengal was not successful.

Hindus made a huge large cry as they were not happy. They lost their monopoly over Muslims in every aspect. They felt it great threat to their domination.

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement. They prepared their own hand made Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk. British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honor. Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to British government.

The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier. So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

To some extent partition was successful but in my opinion it was a failure as Hindus were not satisfied from it and Hindus were in majority.

Question 2**N2018/P1/Q3/B**

Explain how British reacted to Hindu-led protests against Partition of Bengal between 1906 and 1908. [7]

The Press Act of 1908 placed restrictions on newspapers and gave the government greater control over them. According to which editors of newspapers, journalists were prosecuted and imprisoned found involved in anti-British activities.

Furthermore, public meetings had restrictions placed upon them along with strict actions in case of defiance i.e. One organiser of Hindu-led demonstrations, Tilak of Poona was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment similarly others were deported or left the country of their own accord rather than face imprisonment.

Another approach intended to win support of the more moderate Hindus by making reforms. Lord Minto the Viceroy worked with John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, on reforms that became the Morley Minto reforms in 1909.

Question 3**J2016/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905. [7]

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

British wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in

majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british.

They wanted to break the power of the Hindus in many parts of India & Bengal was its perfect example that they followed the policy of divide & rule in those areas. In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

Question 4**N2015/P1/Q3/C**

How successful was the Partition of Bengal in 1905? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 1

Question 5**J2014/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the British reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement. They prepared their own hand make Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk. British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honor. Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to british government.

The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the

idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier. So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

Question 6**N2012/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 7**J2011/P1/Q3/C**

'Partition or reversal?' Were the reasons why Bengal was partitioned in 1905 more important than those regarding its reversal in 1911? Explain your answer. [14]

The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905. Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area. Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

British wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british.

In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

According to british, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal. There were great differences between east and west Bengal. The east being the more neglected. The west being developed and was using the resources of east Bengal to develop itself. It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

Bengal was partitioned in 1905. Muslims expressed complete satisfaction over this partition. Hindus made a huge large cry as they were not happy. They lost their monopoly over muslims in every aspect. They felt it great threat to their domination.

The Hindus' objection to Partition was so great that it caused the British to reconsider it. Congress opposed it by holding meetings and there were mass rallies which put pressure on the British government. They thought it was a deliberate attempt to 'divide and rule' on the part of the British. In many areas of India, they started strikes, protests and marches. There was also an outbreak of terrorist activities and the Hindus closed Calcutta for few days.

The Hindus did not like British policies as well as their products so they started their boycott of British goods under the Swadeshi Movement. They prepared their own hand make Khaddar to wear and as a result of this the British face net loss in the sale of British Silk. British cotton was thrown in fire & local cotton became a matter of honor. Swadeshi movement gave economic damage to british government.

The Hindus were so angry that they attempted to assassinate Lord Minto because he was the future viceroy of India and Lord Curzon, originator of the idea, was no longer viceroy so a change of policy was easier. So they tried their best to convince the British to reverse the partition of Bengal.

The reasons to partition were important but not that much important as if it were too much important British would never reverse their decision of partitioning Bengal. So in my opinion for British reasons for reversal were more important.

Question 8**J2009/P1/Q3/C**

'The reasons for partitioning Bengal in 1905 were more important than those that caused its reversal in 1911.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 7*

Question 9**J2007/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the British decide to reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911? [7]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 10**J2006/P1/Q2/C**

'Bengal was partitioned in 1905 because of geographical factors.' Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

The Viceroy Lord Curzon proposed to partition Bengal in 1903 but it was implemented in 1905. Three areas Dhaka, Chittagong, and Myemnsingh were separated and merged with Assam to create a new province called East Bengal, which was Muslim majority area. Due to this partition Hindus and Muslims were divided along communal lines.

Bengal was considered as the most densely populated province in the British India & about 85 Million people were living in that part. There were many administrative problems for the British government and it was difficult to control as well. Bengal was of the size of France and it was difficult for the British rulers to control such a huge land. British fear that they would lose their control over India. Two smaller provinces were more efficient for the British to administer.

British wanted to give more relaxations & power to the Muslims due to the role played by the reformers like Sir Syed to remove misunderstandings between

the Muslims & the British. They had realized that Muslims were victimized after war of 1857 so they should be given advance in this new province. The Hindus were in majority in West Bengal i.e. 42 million while the muslims were only 12 million. The muslims were in majority in East Bengal i.e. 18 million while the hindus were only 12 million. British thought that muslims were in majority in new province so it would be able for muslims to prosper and dominate in different sectors which will help to improve relations between muslims and british.

They wanted to break the power of the Hindus in many parts of India & Bengal was its perfect example that they followed the policy of divide & rule in those areas. In United Bengal, hindus dominated and exploited muslims and kept them as a deprived section of a society. The area of Bengal could easily be controlled by the Hindu extremists, so british had a fear of losing control on such a vast province.

According to british, partition will result in equal development throughout Bengal. There were great differences between east and west Bengal. The east being the more neglected. The west being developed and was using the resources of east Bengal to develop itself. It was therefore decided to partition Bengal to allow for development in education and employment to be generated throughout the Bengal which would improve Bengal economically for future.

As Bengal was densely populated province so different communities were living there, belonging to different races, speaking different languages & practicing different religions. This multicultural environment created problems for the government so british divided the Bengal.

The Hindus believed that the partition would come about as part of the British 'divide and rule' policy which would weaken Hindu unity and its influence in the new East Bengal.

I agree with the statement, geographical reason was the most important reason for partitioning Bengal.

Question 11**N2005/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? [7]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 12**J2004/P1/Q2/B**

Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

SIMLA DELEGATION/DEPUTATION

Question 1**N2010/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Simla Deputation of 1906 an important event for the Muslims of the subcontinent? [7]

The Muslim demands for separate representation, election by only Muslim voters and weightage in all elected bodies were accepted by the British. It was the main demand of the British for a long time but when the group of the Muslims met with the Viceroy Lord Minto accepted their main demand.

This resulted in a sudden upturn in Muslim-British relations and helped to remove the previous bad feelings between the 2 sides. Muslims got true recognition for the first time after 1857 by getting better relation with British. The credit goes to the efforts of Sir Syed who removed the misunderstandings between the Muslims and the British.

It also guaranteed Muslims an independent role in the political process and as a result led to the formation of the All Indian Muslim League later in the year. So they launched a political party to protect the rights of the Indian Muslims. It was the first real political step towards a separate homeland.

Question 2**N2006/P1/Q2/B**

Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point for the Muslims of the subcontinent? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Simla Deputation was organized in 1906? [7]

Muslims had watched the reaction of Hindus towards Partition of Bengal with great dismay. They saw a massive wave of organized protest which they fear would result in the partition being reversed. The Muslims knew that they were not able to provide such a level of protest to maintain the partition. So the Muslims organized the Simla deputation to the viceroy for the maintenance of partition of Bengal.

Further, the Indian national congress was dominated by Hindus, Muslims feared that the Hindu agitation would lead to the Hindi becoming the national language, or even the Muslims forcibly converted to Hinduism. So to get their rights Muslims organized the Simla deputation.

The new liberal Govt. was elected in Britain in 1905; liberals stated that they would increase local participation in the Govt. of India through elections. Muslims feared that they would soon be dominated by Hindus in the local Govt. So they organized the Simla deputation to see the viceroy and to inform him about their reservations and demands, So that they might be included in the coming reforms.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

Question 1**N2019/P1/Q3/C**

Was the Simla Deputation of 1906 the most important reason for the formation of the Muslim League later that same year? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslim League was formed in 1906. It was a political platform for muslims of sub-continent. The main aim was to protect the rights of muslims.

The acceptance of demands from Muslim groups proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League

to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The Hindus were beginning to protest against partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. So the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of the Hindus. The protests, strikes and rallies were giving bad impression to British about Indians (not hindus only) so Muslims thought that if they will continue with INC so this will make their relations worse as in war in 1857. The Muslims also wanted to remove the misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims so that they could get the advantage of the better relations of the British in the absence of Sir Syed.

Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal. Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British. The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political representation. Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

I agree with the statement, success of simla delegation was the most important reason in the formation of AIML. Although other reasons also played a role but the key role was success of Simla Delegation.

Question 2**J2018/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why the Muslim community felt it necessary to form their own political party in 1906. [7]

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The acceptance of demands from Muslim groups in Simla Delegation proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

Question 3**N2016/P1/Q3/C**

Was the partition of Bengal the main reason for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Muslim League was formed in 1906. It was a political platform for muslims of sub-continent. The main aim was to protect the rights of muslims.

Hindus protested against the partition of Bengal. Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had over the British. The Muslims started to think about their own survival and political representation. Muslims were also increasingly aware that their political rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. By not organising a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganised and disunited over the partition.

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance

Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned Muslims not to become Congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a Hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of Hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British Govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The Hindus were beginning to protest against partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. So the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of the Hindus. The protests, strikes and rallies were giving bad impression to British about Indians (not Hindus only) so Muslims thought that if they will continue with INC so this will make their relations worse as in war in 1857. The Muslims also wanted to remove the misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims so that they could get the advantage of the better relations of the British in the absence of Sir Syed.

The acceptance of demands in Simla Delegation from Muslim groups proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which

was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

I don't agree with the statement, success of Simla delegation was the most important reason in the formation of AIML. Although other reasons also played a role but the key role was success of Simla Delegation.

Question 4**N2014/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the Muslim League was formed in 1906. [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5**N2013/P1/Q2/C**

Was the need for their own political party the most important reason why the Muslim League was established in 1906? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslim League was formed in 1906. It was a political platform for muslims of sub-continent. The main aim was to protect the rights of muslims.

Muslim rights would not be advanced if they continued to rely on the Indian National Congress. It was seen as an organization which would only advance Hindu views. The Congress was demanding that India should be treated as a cultural whole (Democratic) and Hindi should be declared the official language. Sir Syed also warned muslims not to become congress member as Sir Syed knew that it was a hindu dominated party and which will only safeguard the rights of hindus. INC also rejected the partition of Bengal.

By not organizing a Muslim group they would continue to be disorganized and disunited. The Muslims were needing a political platform to organize all the Muslims against the other parties of India. This new political party could also be used to raise their voice in front of the British govt.

Even more worrying was the growth of extreme Hindu nationalist groups like "Arya Samaj" who demanded that Muslims be forcibly converted to Hinduism. Therefore, a number of prominent Muslim leaders founded the Muslim League to protect the religious rights of the Indian Muslims because the Muslims were facing problems to practice Islam freely under the Hindu domination.

The Hindus were beginning to protest against partition of Bengal and the Muslims saw this as a sign of the influence the Hindus had and they were worried about their own interests. So the Muslims wanted to reduce the influence of the Hindus. The protests, strikes and rallies were giving bad impression to British about Indians (not hindus only) so Muslims thought that if they will continue with INC so this will make their relations worse as in war in 1857. The Muslims also wanted to remove the misunderstandings between the British and the Muslims so that they could get the advantage of the better relations of the British in the absence of Sir Syed.

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The acceptance of demands in Simla Delegation from Muslim groups proved that there was a better understanding between the British and the Muslim community as a result of the work of leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Many Muslims now recognised that they were a separate community who should be treated differently to Hindu groups. The successes of Simla delegation also gave the Muslims a motivation to start their political party because they were aware of that again and again groups of people would not have that importance which was under the Congress platform so they needed a political platform to counter the problems caused by the Hindus.

I don't agree with the statement, success of simla delegation was the most important reason in the formation of AIML. Although other reasons also played a role but the key role was success of Simla Delegation.

Question 6**J2012/P1/Q2/B**

Why was the Muslim League established in 1906? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 7**J2010/P1/Q2/C**

'The Muslim League was established in 1906 because the Hindus had their own political party.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 8**J2009/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Muslim League established in 1906? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 9**J2005/P1/Q2/B**

Why was the Muslim League founded in 1906? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

MORLEY MINTO REFORMS

Question 1**J2013/P41/Q2/B**

Why were the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1906 opposed by the Congress Party? [7]

The British intended that the Indians could voice their opinions in the Councils but the Hindus wanted more responsibility which the government was not prepared to give. This annoyed the Hindus who were looking towards self-rule.

The British accepted the right of Muslims to have separate electorates, which also annoyed some Hindus who saw it as a concession too far. The Hindus wanted the right of joint electorate for all the areas of India because they were in majority and could easily win elections in many areas but the British granted the right of Separate electorate to the Muslims.

The Hindus were aware of the power of the Muslims after winning the seats in the future elections so some Hindus also resented the relative high position of Muslims in the Councils despite their much smaller numbers. The Hindus did not wish that the Muslims should control even few high posts.

Question 2**N2008/P1/Q2/B**

Why did Congress oppose Morley Minto reforms of 1909? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**N2004/P1/Q2/B**

Why did the Congress party oppose the Morley Minto reforms of 1909? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 4**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Morley Minto Reforms introduced by British Govt? [7]

The British govt. was sick of the issues after partition of Bengal so to resolve the communal tensions between the HINDUS & THE MUSLIMS. They started these reforms so that both the parties could resolve their issues politically by stopping violence in India.

The British govt. wanted to work on the plan of reforms in 10 years so that all the Indian parties could be ruled by making the constitution of Indian with the help of all the political parties of India. They wanted to give the power to the Indians step by step so they planned to do it after every ten years.

The British govt. wanted to enlarge the councils by adding Indians in the law making councils so that they can get the ideas of the demands of the Indians and could resolve their issues. The govt. wanted to know the views of the Indians and wanted to convey their messages to the Indians.

LUCKNOW PACT

Question 1**J2013/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about? [7]

In 1911 partition of Bengal reversed which was an anti-Muslim step. In 1912-13 the "Balkan Wars" begun in Eastern Europe. The British fought against the Muslims of Turkey and the Indian Muslims considered it as another Anti-Muslims step of the British so they moved towards the Hindus. Muslims thought British are doing antimuslim things so they decided to move towards Hindus for their betterment.

Jinnah always tried his best for the Hindu-Muslim unity & did many efforts to achieve this target. It is considered as the biggest effort of Jinnah to bring both the parties closer to each other. He was working as a member of both the parties for this reason. Due to his advice the Muslim League added the demand of self-rule in their agenda in 1913 when Jinnah joined Muslim League. He got an opportunity when in 1915 both the Muslim League and Congress were having their annual meeting in Bombay.

The Muslims and Hindus wanted to work together on constitutional reform. The Muslim League and the Congress agreed to co-operate to persuade the British government to accept their demands. The Lucknow Pact was an agreement on a scheme of constitutional reforms reached between Congress and the Muslim League. Both realised that co-operation was the only way to get the British government to agree to self-rule. They believed that by holding the sessions of both the Congress and the Muslim League in one place, feelings of goodwill and friendship would be generated between the two communities.

Question 2**J2006/P1/Q2/B**

Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Lucknow Pact was important? [7]

The Lucknow Pact gave the impression of Hindu-Muslim unity in the national political scene. But it was only an impression and short-lived.

The agreement between the parties on a separate communal electorate formally established communal politics in India.

Through this pact, the INC also tacitly accepted that India consisted of two different communities with different interests.

This pact pushed the less relevant Muslim League into the forefront of Indian politics along with the Congress Party.

MONTAGUE CHELMSFORD REFORMS

Question 1**N2018/P1/Q1/C**

Why was India not granted self-rule by Britain in 1919? [7]

Britain was severely weakened after WW1, especially economically. All colonial nations were facing demands from their colonies for independence in one form or another, and Britain viewed India as the jewel of the Empire.

Britain's standing as a world power would be weakened if it gave in to Indian demands. Strategically, India was important for the British navy and British influence in the region. Therefore the British were reluctant to give in to Indian demands

There were many thousands of British people living in India who could not be abandoned. The British government did not want to lose these businessmen, missionaries and civil servants.

Question 2**N2015/P1/Q3/B**

Why were the Montague Chelmsford reforms opposed by Indians in 1919? [7]

The reforms kept power in British hands in respect of law and order, finance, justice and administration and the civil service. The Indians only received minimal powers and even then the Viceroy (appointed by the British government) could veto any decision made and introduce any law that was deemed necessary.

Congress in particular were bitterly against the proposals since they felt they had supported Britain during the war had lost 000s of men but was being short changed in receiving anything resembling real power in their government.

Although separate electorates had been given to Muslims, other minorities such as Sikhs were not and thus these began to demand access to power.

Only 2% people can vote which means out of 250 million only 5 million people could vote. Voting is the right and which was taken from the Indians.

Question 3**J2016/P1/Q3/C**

Was the introduction of the Rowlatt Act in 1919 the sole cause of violence in India during 1919 and 1920? Explain your answer. [14]

Rowlatt act was introduced in 1919 This act gave the right of arrest to anyone without a warrant, detention without bail & right of the provincial govt. to order people where to live. This caused serious uproar in India because it appeared to go against the central principles of British justice i.e. trial by jury and safeguards against illegal imprisonment this led to protests and strikes around the subcontinent. Furthermore, these measures were seen as being repressive, especially as people could be made to live in a particular place and were stopped from attending meetings. Strikes and demonstrations took place and the British made matters worse by introducing further measures such as banning anti-British publications which gave way to violence.

However, there were other factors as well that contributed towards violence in India

The Government of India Act in 1919 disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Indians, led by Gandhi, bitterly attacked the proposals and this led to anger and frustration, although Gandhi warned against a violent response. Indians who had supported Britain in World War One were looking forward to the principle of self-determination, which the Allies had promised nations after the war, being implemented. However, this was not to be the case with India. British politicians, especially in the Labour Party, were sympathetic to Indian self-government and it was this frustration that nothing was being done after the war despite apparent British support in some quarters that led to further frustration in the sub-continent.

The Amritsar massacre occurred in 1919 when a large group of Indians were shot dead and injured, including women and children, for holding an illegal meeting. In that peaceful demonstration nearly 20 thousand people gathered

at Jallianwala Bagh. The British govt. did not give permission for such gatherings. A British Officer General Dyer was dealing the situation that ordered the soldiers to open fire on the civilians. Around 400 people were killed & 1200 wounded in Jallianwala Bagh Incident. To investigate this incident HUNTER COMMITTEE was set up in England in October 1919 after issues ordered by Secretary of State for India, Lord Montague. General Dyer was removed from his services but he was not punished for it. Despite, General Dyer was reprimanded for ordering the shooting, his standing in the British media was enhanced which offended Indians and resulted in further violence.

In my opinion, Montague and Amritsar also caused violence so Rowlatt Act was not the sole cause of war.

Question 4**N2014/P1/Q2/C**

Were the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms the main reason for the outbreak of violence across India in 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

These Reforms that became the Government of India Act in 1919 disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. The Reforms did hold out concessions to political parties provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control. The Indians, led by Gandhi, bitterly attacked the proposals and this led to anger and frustration, although Gandhi warned against a violent response. Indians who had supported Britain in World War One were looking forward to the principle of self-determination, which the Allies had promised nations after the war, being implemented. However, this was not to be the case with India. British politicians, especially in the Labour Party, were sympathetic to Indian self-government and it was this frustration that nothing was being done after the war despite apparent British support in some quarters that led to further frustration in the sub-continent.

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In my opinion, Montague was the main cause but Rowlatt Act and Amritsar Massacre also played a role in causing violence so they were also responsible.

Question 5**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Montague Chelmsford Reforms introduced by British Govt? [7]

It was issued because the British govt. was following a policy to introduce reforms after every 10 years and it had been the time since they introduced Morley-Minto reforms in 1909. So they had to announce new reforms according to their policy in 1919.

The British govt. wanted get the favour of the Indians by giving them relaxation in these reforms. Because they were thinking that if they would introduce these reforms they would get the Indian favour by giving them share in the govt. council.

They wanted to check the success of their previous reforms (Morley-Minto reforms) & to plan for the future reforms of India (Simon Commission). They never wanted to see that the Indians would not accept it like they did in last reforms.

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Question 1**J2020/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why the Khilafat Movement ended in 1924. [7]

In 1920 many Muslim people set off on a hijrat to Afghanistan, but the Afghan government did not welcome them as they had expected. The migrants returned home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmed VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Question 2**J2019/P1/Q4/C**

Was the Moplah uprising in 1921 the main reason for the end of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

In 1920 many Muslim people set off on a hijrat to Afghanistan, but the Afghan government did not welcome them as they had expected. The migrants returned home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

Khilafat movement and non-cooperation movement started simultaneously. Both movements were working together but with different intentions. Khilafat movement was started to save Ottoman Empire. Non-cooperation was started to get self rule.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmud VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Although Moplah uprising played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 3**J2017/P1/Q3/C**

Was the withdrawal of Gandhi's support the most important reason for the decline of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

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home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

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Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmed VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Although betrayal of Gandhi played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 4**N2016/P1/Q3/B**

Why did the Khilafat Movement emerge? [7]

The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria. The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey. Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not

prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. It was the only region in the world where the Caliphate was in practice and the Turkish ruler was known as the "Khalifa or Caliph" so the Muslims wanted to save Khilafat in Turkey.

The British and other successors wanted to destroy the Ottoman Empire which contained many sacred places of the Muslims like Makkah, Madina & Jerusalem or to convert Turkey to a nation than an empire. The Muslims were also anxious about Hajj and Umrah in case of division of these sacred places. So they started Khilafat Movement.

British asked muslims to support them in first world war. British promised that if they won the war, they would not attack the turkey. However, after winning the war they forgot their promise and decided to punish turkey. So to remind the promise they started this movement.

Question 5**N2014/P1/Q3/C**

Were concerns about British policies towards Muslims the most important reason for the foundation of the Khilafat Movement? Explain your answer. [14]

Muslims distrusted British policies, especially after the First World War and the Rowlatt Act and other legislation. They were concerned that the British were encouraging Muslims to fear the Hindus so that Muslims would cooperate more with the British. They were also worried about how British rule in Afghanistan and Persia had paid little attention to the views of Muslims there and were worried that the same was happening in India.

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British asked muslims to support them in first world war. British promised that if they won the war, they would not attack the turkey. However, after winning the war they forgot their promise and decided to punish turkey. So to remind the promise they started this movement.

Many Indian muslim leaders believed that the decline of Turkish empire would have an adverse effect on the importance of indian Muslim community. And in future british may start treating them with disrespect. Therefore they encourage muslims to launch khilafat movement in order to protect their image and prestige.

It was clear that British would harm the turkey. So many muslims deserted the british army as they were not interested in fighting with muslim brothers. In Islam, muslims are brothers of each other. This meant that they did not favour the british policy regarding Turkey. This same hatred took form of their opposition towards british as khilafat movement.

The Muslims of South Asia launched a movement to pressurize the British to give independence to India by using this agitation because the British govt. was having a weak position due to World War I and all the Hindus and the Muslims were united due to Lucknow Pact. Muslims and Hindus were united and Hindus saw this as the best opportunity to drive british out of India.

Although concerns about british policies was one of the reason for the formation of Khilafat movement. But the most important reason for formation of khilafat movement was that muslims held caliphate in high regard.

Question 6**J2014/P1/Q3/C**

Was the migration to Afghanistan (Hijrat) the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

In 1920 many Muslim people set off on a hijrat to Afghanistan, but the Afghan government did not welcome them as they had expected. The migrants returned home to find their property and jobs occupied which reduced their interest in supporting the Movement as it was more important for them to get their lives back to normal.

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

In Chaura Chauri incident 21 policemen were killed due to which Gandhi called off his support because he was having his aim of self-rule while the Muslims were much concerned with Khilafat. He was the leader of the groups and without him it was difficult to continue the movement.

Khilafat movement and non-cooperation movement started simultaneously. Both movements were working together but with different intentions. Khilafat movement was started to save Ottoman Empire. Non-cooperation was started to get self rule.

Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmed VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

Although Hijrat Movement played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 7**N2013/P1/Q3/B**

Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 8**J2012/P1/Q2/C**

'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because Gandhi withdrew his support.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 9**N2010/P1/Q3/C**

Was the migration to Afghanistan the most important reason why the Khilafat Movement failed? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 6*

Question 10**J2010/P1/Q2/B**

Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? [7]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 11**J2009/P1/Q4/B**

Explain the reasons for the failure of Khilafat Movement? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 12**N2008/P1/Q2/C**

'The Khilafat Movement failed by 1924 because of poor leadership.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The non-cooperation movement was started at a wrong time. Burning of 21 policemen in Chaura Chauri incident which made it violent. After the non-cooperation movement almost all the prominent leaders of the Congress & Muslim league were in jail so the Indians were running it in a rebel way so poor leadership also caused problems.

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Although lack of leadership played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 13**N2006/P1/Q2/C**

Was the abolition of the institution of the caliphate in 1924 the main reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The members of Khilafat Movement were more concerned with the fate of Khalifa than were the Western powers & the people of Turkey. The biggest reason was that in 1922 Sultan Mehmed VI was deprived of his power in Turkey and after 2 years Mustafa Kamal Attaturk formed a nationalist govt. & exiled the Khalifa. Now there was no reason to carry khilafat movement.

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Moplahs were deeply religious Muslims who rose up against their Hindu landlords and the British in South India. Their activities destroyed a police station and Hindu Properties. This action divided Hindus and Muslims and put in doubt Hindu cooperation in the movement.

Although there were other reasons which played role in the failure of Khilafat Movement but the most important reason for the failure of Khilafat Movement was abolishment of Khilafat by Mustafa Kamal Attaturk.

Question 14**J2006/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why Khilafat Movement has failed by 1924? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 15**J2006/P1/Q3/B**

Was the Khilafat Movement founded because the Muslims feared the break up of Turkey after the First World War? Explain your answer. [14]

The British Prime Minister Lloyd George wanted to split Turkey also in the same way they did with Germany & Austria. The Muslims of South Asia were angry at this decision & started to stop the British doing any harm to Khilafat in Turkey. Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the War and thus the Caliph abolished. It was the only region in the world where the Caliphate was in practice and the Turkish ruler was known as the "Khalifa or Caliph" so the Muslims wanted to save Khilafat in Turkey.

The British and other successors wanted to destroy the Ottoman Empire which contained many sacred places of the Muslims like Makkah, Madina & Jerusalem or to convert Turkey to a nation than an empire. The Muslims were also anxious about Hajj and Umrah in case of division of these sacred places. So they started Khilafat Movement.

British asked muslims to support them in first world war. British promised that if they won the war, they would not attack the turkey. However, after winning the war they forgot their promise and decided to punish turkey. So to remind the promise they started this movement.

Many Indian muslim leaders believed that the decline of Turkish empire would have an adverse effect on the importance of indian Muslim community. And in future british may start treating them with disrespect. Therefore they

encourage muslims to launch khilafat movement in order to protect their image and prestige.

It was clear that British would harm the turkey. So many muslims deserted the british army as they were not interested in fighting with muslim brothers. In Islam, muslims are brothers of each other. This meant that they did not favour the british policy regarding Turkey. This same hatred took form of their opposition towards british as khilafat movement.

The Muslims of South Asia launched a movement to pressurize the British to give independence to India by using this agitation because the British govt. was having a weak position due to World War I and all the Hindus and the Muslims were united due to Lucknow Pact. Muslims and Hindus were united and Hindus saw this as the best opportunity to drive british out of India.

Muslims distrusted British policies, especially after the First World War and the Rowlatt Act and other legislation. They were concerned that the British were encouraging Muslims to fear the Hindus so that Muslims would cooperate more with the British. They were also worried about how British rule in Afghanistan and Persia had paid little attention to the views of Muslims there and were worried that the same was happening in India.

Although there were other reasons for the formation of Khilafat movement. But the most important reason for formation of khilafat movement was that muslims held caliphate in high regard and feared the breakup of Turkey.

Question 16**J2004/P1/Q2/C**

Was the Chaura Chauri incident of 1922 the most important reason for the failure of the Khilafat Movement? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 12*

SIMON COMMISSION

Question 1**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Simon Commission was sent? [7]

It was expected by the Conservative govt. that in case the Labour party win the elections in UK they might give many concessions to the Indians so 2 years early the British government sent a delegation consisted of 7 British members led by Sir John Simon 1927.

It was sent to solve the problem of communal tension between the Hindus & the Muslims because there were many disagreements of the previous reforms.

In Montague-Chelmsford reforms they promised to announce more reforms in 10 years so it was a continuity of the British policies to introduce new reforms within 10 years.

NEHRU REPORT

Question 1**N2016/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why All India Muslim Conference rejected Nehru Report? [7]

Congress had gone back on the view of having separate electorates established at Lucknow in 1916. In Lucknow Pact it was mutually decided that there will be separate electorates for muslims but now hindus were not accepting it in Nehru report so muslims rejected it. Separate electorates was one of the main demands of muslims so they had to reject it.

The Muslim League foresaw that the Punjab and Bengal was in danger of not having adult suffrage and so wanted seats to be reserved for Muslims on a population basis.

The Nehru report also said that Hindi should be made the official language which was disapproved by Muslims as Urdu was too important for them in their culture and many Muslims did not know Hindi which meant that they would not get government jobs as result Nehru report worsened Hindu Muslim relations because Muslims felt that their culture and language was under threat as the Hindus wanted to dominate them culturally and economically.

Question 2**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Nehru Report was issued? [7]

It was issued to the rejection of the Simon Commission proposals because it did not fulfil demands of Congress. Since it abolished Diarchy, introduced Federal form of govt. and minorities were given separate electorate so they issued it. The Congress wanted more concessions for the Hindus but the British govt. did not wish to do it.

The Congress leaders organized an all parties Conference regarding the Constitutional reforms to be introduced in India. It reported on the future of the Sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates. They wanted to control power under Congress so they refused to accept the rights of other minorities.

This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future cooperation between them and the Congress because they totally denied their rights. They broke all the promises of Lucknow Pact and even denied the right of separate electorate. It was a part of Congress agenda to give less power and rights to the Muslims.

It was also a response of the comments of Lord Birkenhead that Congress was an immature party & could not frame a constitution.

JINNAH 14 POINTS

Question 1**J2015/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

Simon Commission did not accept the demands of muslims such as Provincial status for NWFP, separation of Sindh from Bombay, and Muslims were not given 1/3rd seats in Central Legislature. So in response of Simon commission Jinnah issued his 14 points.

Although the Nehru Report has been drawn up by an All Party Conference but there were many points in that which were against the Muslims. Nehru report proposed unitary form of govt which means they wanted Hindu Raj. It also proposed Hindi as official language which was against muslims as urdu was associated with AIML. It also rejected separate electorate for Muslims which was the main demand of muslims. Jinnah wanted amendments which were not accepted by Nehru. So in response of Nehru Report, in 1929 Jinnah gave his own formula for the constitutional reforms.

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah gave his 14 points to make the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution like separate electorate. Jinnah gave his 14 points in order to protect and safeguard the rights & interests of muslims. These demands covered all aspects of Muslims interests at that time.

Question 2**J2010/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**N2007/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 4**J2005/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 5**QUESTION BY MYM**

Explain the importance of Jinnah's 14 points. [7]

A comparison of the Nehru Report with the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points shows that the political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus had really widened.

The importance of these points can be judged by the fact that these points were presented in the Round Table Conference of 1930. Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam became principles for Muslims of India. These points made it clear to Hindus and British Government that Muslims of India will not bear any influence from Hindus or British Government.

Fourteen Points not only revived Muslim League but also directed them on a new way. These points prepared the Muslims of India for a bold step to struggle for freedom. These points became the demands of the Muslims and greatly influenced the Muslims thinking for the next two decades till the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

ALLAHABAD ADDRESS

Question 1**N2017/P1/Q1/C**

Why was Dr Allama Muhammad Iqbal asked to chair the Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930? [7]

He was a well-respected, authoritative figure and had the confidence of Muslims and the first important Muslim leader to advocate the partition of India and the creation of a separate Muslim state. Hence, it was natural to select him to represent Muslim League at such time.

Secondly, he was opposed to British control of India - as the concept of conquest went against Muslim beliefs. This strengthened his view of the creation of a separate homeland, independent of the British, He persuaded many Muslims that the Muslim League had to build an effective mass political party to challenge the domination of the Congress. Hence, someone who was with ML since the start was bound to be chosen.

Thirdly, he was respected and his poetry awakened a sense of nationhood among Muslims and he urged them to be active in making progress. In the 1930s, Jinnah was a staunch believer of Hindu Muslim unity and was not yet ready to accept the Two Nation Theory. Hence, Iqbal was.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why there were three Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932. [7]

The Indians had opposed the Simon Commission but a report was still produced. The recommendations of Simon Commission could not satisfy the demands of the political parties of India. The British decided that a RTC should be held in order to discuss the Commission's recommendations on the future government of India. British wanted to draft an Indian constitution in support of Indian Political Parties.

It was realized that without the attendance of the Congress in the first RTC little progress on the future of the Sub-Continent could be achieved. As congress was the major party of India so British thought imposing a constitution without their acceptance will result in violence which can cause danger to British rule. So in order to that British decided to held second RTC. Lord Irwin met Gandhi and made progress so that another Round Table Conference could be held.

In second RTC Gandhi took a hard line refusing to recognize the problem of the minorities and also claiming to represent the Congress alone which he said spoke for the whole of India. The Conference broke up amidst threats that the British would impose a solution if agreement couldn't be reached. It was then agreed that a third conference would be held. The British govt. wanted to reach on a common agreement about the future constitution of India so they tried their best to conduct three conferences.

Question 2**N2019/P1/Q3/B**

Explain why there were three Round Table Conferences between 1930 and 1932. [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**J2018/P1/Q3/C**

Was the First Round Table Conference of 1930 more successful than the two that followed in 1931 and 1932? Explain your answer. [14]

The first RTC was successful to some extent. In the first RTC British agreed that Indians would be given full provincial autonomy, this pleased Jinnah and Muslim League as it meant that Muslim would be able to govern the majority areas such as Punjab and Bengal themselves without any intervention from the Hindus. Federal system for India approved as the Princes declared they would join a future federation as long as their rights were recognised. Sindh was given separate identity as province. Separate electorates were granted to Muslims which was the main demand of Muslims. Muslims were quite happy from the decisions made. However there were some failures as well. Congress did not attend the first RTC as was not given assurance that everything decided would be implemented. Since Congress was the main political party of India therefore because of its absence not only the first RTC failed but the British were forced to hold another RTC that would include Congress.

To some extent Second RTC was successful. In second RTC, Congress attended which was a step forward, although this had been made possible only through talks between Gandhi and the Viceroy Lord Irwin. It was decided that NWFP and Sindh to be made separate provinces this was important to the Muslims as the political say increased because both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas. Then, in second RTC Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise Muslims as an important community like he rejected 14 points of Jinnah. This made Muslims realise that the future in India would be tough which strengthened the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and worsened Hindu Muslim relationship leading to Pakistan movement. However, there were some failures as well. The Labour party in Britain lost power and the new coalition government was least interested to recognise the rights of Indians as a result 2nd RTC was unsuccessful because the organisers were not interested in the outcome of the conference at all. The Gandhi was present in the conference but he took a hard line and refused to recognise the rights of minorities like he refused to accept the demand of separate electorate for low caste Hindus on the other hand the

minorities insisted that their rights must be considered first and as a result because of such deadlock the conference failed. Gandhi wanted that Recommendation of Nehru report should be included in the new constitution which was rejected by Muslims as Nehru report was anti-Muslim, on the other hand the Muslim League delegates wanted that Jinnah's 14 points to be included to the part of the constitution which was rejected by congress because of such non-compromising attitude from both side the 2nd RTC was unsuccessful.

Third RTC was a complete failure as it was just a formality. Congress and Jinnah both were absent. Congress was absent again as Gandhi and Nehru had been imprisoned due to the renewal of the non-cooperation movement, so Congress boycotted the talks. Jinnah did not attend his conference because he was sick of the political situation of India, he wasn't properly invited & his wife had died. Furthermore, Lord Irwin was replaced with Lord Willington who was less aware of the problems & solutions of India and was not in favor of giving Indians any political freedom.

In my opinion, all three RTC's achieved very little. And in comparison of three RTC's, second RTC achieved more than any as both parties were present.

Question 4**J2017/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

The labour party in Britain lost power and the new coalition government was least interested to recognise the rights of Indians as a result RTC is was unsuccessful because the organisers were not interested in the outcome of the conference at all.

The Gandhi was present in the conference but he took a hard line and refused to recognise the rights of minorities like he refused to accept the demand of separate electorate for low caste Hindus on the other hand the minorities insisted that their rights must be considered first and as a result because of such deadlock the conference failed.

Gandhi wanted that Recommendation of Nehru report should be included in the new constitution which was rejected by Muslims as Nehru report was anti-Muslim, on the other hand the Muslim League delegates wanted that Jinnah's

14 points to be included to the part of the constitution which was rejected by congress because of such non-compromising attitude from both side the 2nd RTC was unsuccessful.

Question 5**J2015/P1/Q3/C**

How successful were the three Round Table Conference of 1930-32? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 6**J2014/P1/Q3/B**

Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 7**J2013/P1/Q3/C**

Was anything achieved by the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 8**N2011/P1/Q3/B**

Why were three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 9**J2010/P1/Q3/C**

The First Round Table Conference of 1930 was the most successful one of all three. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 10**N2009/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the 2nd RTC of 1931 unsuccessful? [7]

- *Same as Question 4*

Question 11**J2008/P1/Q3/B**

Was it necessary to hold three RTC (1930-32)? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 12**J2007/P1/Q3/C**

The RTC of 1930 achieved more than those of 1931 & 1932. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 13**J2005/P1/Q3/C**

How successful were the Round Table Conferences of 1930-32? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT

Question 1**J2020/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why there was opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935. [7]

The Viceroy and Governor General was head of the Federation and could exert special powers if he wanted to. Provincial governors also had special powers, having the right to dismiss ministers or the whole administration. It means that all the Indians were having no power and they were totally dependent on the British.

Only 25% of India's population could vote because of the property qualification for voting. Therefore, few could vote. So it was announced that only those people of India would vote who will be having property qualification it means that very few people would vote in the elections. The Act was considered exclusive.

Although number of muslim demands were accepted. Muslim ideology over the years was changed. Allahabad address 1930 and Now & Never by Chaudhry rahmat ali molded muslim ideology and now they wanted separate independent state that's why rejected it.

Question 2**N2016/P1/Q1/C**

Explain the importance of the Government of India Act of 1935 to the future of the sub-continent. [7]

Some provincial autonomy was granted which meant every provincial government was allowed to devise and carry out their own programs and be responsible to their own legislature. This was the first time that this had been allowed and was seen as an important step forward. Before that the govt. did not give such option to the Indians. It was due to the reason that federal govt. was set up with provincial power. Ministers in the provinces could have control over all departments except when governors chose to intervene in cases of public order or to veto a bill they disliked.

It did provide additional rights for the local population vote - some 5 times the previous numbers at 35 million in total. The property qualifications was lowered which gave 35 million Indians the right to vote (1/4 of India adult population)

Provisions for a federal government were also established at the center for the first time, which meant that princely states could decide, participate politically in affairs, which concerned the sub-continent. It was also important in the sense that before that they did not give such option Princely states.

Question 3**N2012/P1/Q3/B**

Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 4**J2011/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5**N2008/P1/Q3/B**

Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 6**N2006/P1/Q3/B**

Why was the Govt. of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the sub-continent? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

ELECTIONS 1936-37

Question 1**N2019/P1/Q1/D**

How successful were the 1937 elections? Explain your answer. [10]

For Hindus, it was successful to some extent. Congress won majorities in 5 provinces and largest single party in 4 others, saw themselves as the sole party representing Indians. Led to formation of cabinets in 8 provinces. Hence, it verified the claim that Congress was the largest party of India and favoured. After Lucknow Pact many things happened which created feeling of hatred in Congress against AIML. Different aims in Khilafat Movement, Opposition to Nehru Report, Conflicts during RTC's; increased communal tensions between Hindus and Muslims. Now Hindus had an opportunity for Congress to take revenge from AIML.

For Muslims, it was also successful to some extent. It was the first major election fought by Muslim League and helped to unify the Muslim League, led to improvements in organisation and planning. Learnt that their support lay in areas where Muslims in minority rather than in majority. It was a success for the Muslim League as it enabled them to recognition of an 'image problem' as its leaders were seen as not in touch with ordinary Muslims. In later years, they worked on this and were able to take the lead in the election of 1945.

However, these elections were a failure as well.

Congress was able to win majority of the seats but alienated the Muslim League after the elections. Such behaviour resulted in difficulties in future negotiations and removed any chances of future together. Hence, attitude of Congress and Nehru hardened Muslim views towards a separate nation. Congress used its new powers to further upset Muslims during Congress Rule. Relative poor performance in the elections; out of 489 Muslim seats, the Muslim League won 109. Even Muslims majority areas such as Punjab; out of 86 Muslim seats, Muslim League won 1 and others taken by Punjab Unionist Party which was a hard blow for ML as it claimed to be the sole representative of Muslims in India. Muslims felt betrayed by the British who were seen as too concerned

with getting the new provincial governments running rather than being concerned with Muslim rights. Hence, it deteriorated the British Muslim relations.

Question 2**N2016/P1/Q1/D**

How successful were the provincial elections held in India in 1937? Explain your answer. [10]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Muslims were defeated in elections of 1936-37? [7]

It was the first major election of AIML as a mass party. Muslim League could not win seats because of the lack of public support because the major party was Congress.

The congress was more organized and older party than the Muslim League and it was having the problem of major leaders than the Congress Leaders. The Muslim party was split because many Muslims were still working in Congress.

The League had an "Image Problem" because many of their leaders were wealthy while the common Muslims were poor & illiterate at that time so they voted for congress.

CONGRESS RULE

Question 1**N2019/P1/Q1/C**

Explain how Jinnah transformed the Muslim League between 1937 and 1939. [7]

Jinnah persuaded the Muslim League that it needed to build up support from the grass roots as in the elections victory had come from local branches of the party established before 1937.

Jinnah persuaded the party to be more egalitarian and began to mobilise the Muslim community and make the League more attractive to so that they would support it / take part in its activities.

Jinnah persuaded the chief ministers of Assam, Bengal and Punjab to join the party and as a result by 1938 membership of the League rapidly increased.

Jinnah repeatedly warned the Muslim community that they must organise themselves to resist Congress' idea to establish Hindustan in the subcontinent.

Question 2**J2019/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why the Muslim community objected to the rule of the Congress party between 1937 and 1939. [7]

Bande Matram "I bow to thee, Mother" is poem written in 1882. A Bengali novelist Bankim Chatterjee wrote it. It is a song of praise to Goddess Durga. This song contained degrading remarks against the Muslims & Islam. It encouraged Hindus to expel Muslims from 'Hindustan'. They urged the people to begin the day with this song and it was also used as the National Anthem. Muslims were furious upon this congress action.

Another scheme, the Widdia Mandar scheme, indirectly aimed to convert all non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced by Gandhi in all schools and colleges. It promoted Hindu myths and heroes, adopting them as national icons. They told the young students about their heroes but the heroes of Hindus were the enemy of the Muslims. They pressurize the Muslim young generation to adopt their ideology & culture. They tried to give much importance to Hindu religion

& Hindi language than Islam & Urdu. Muslim groups felt it was an attempt to subvert their faith.

The Wardha scheme introduced by Dr Zakir Hussain was a new educational policy that required students to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture and sing Hymns in the praise. Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the school curriculum. Teaching was in Hindi with no religious education, which meant that Muslim students were at a disadvantage and again they felt this was a covert attempt at conversion by Congress. It was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam.

Question 3**N2018/P1/Q3/C**

Was the introduction of Wardha Scheme the main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was disliked by the Muslim community? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

After taking the offices the congress started cruelties on the Muslims, the main target was Islam & the Muslims. The congress rule was no less than a reign of terror for muslims. Congress rule lasted for two and a half years from July 1937 to October 1939. These two and a half years were nightmare for muslims who had to face utmost tyranny, oppression and injustice from hindus.

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They introduced various controversial reforms to harm the Muslims. Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and received harsh punishments if they slaughtered

cows. The prayers were disturbed, during Azaan religious ulemas were beaten, processions were organized during the prayer time & slaughtered pigs were thrown inside the mosques during prayers. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on mosques. This made the Muslim community feel that their language and religion were being made worthless.

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Hindu Muslim riots were common in the areas dominated by Hindus they created many problems for the Muslims. They could not practice Islam freely; their houses were burnt. They also abducted the Muslim women & disgraced them at public places. The properties, honour & life of the Muslims were not safe under their rule. So they opposed and hated congress rule.

In my opinion, all of the reasons were behind why muslims hated congress rule but Wardha scheme was the main reason why congress rule was hated by muslims.

Question 4**N2013/P1/Q3/C**

Was the main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was hated so much because of the introduction of Bande Matram? Explain your answer. [14]

After taking the offices the congress started cruelties on the Muslims, the main target was Islam & the Muslims. The congress rule was no less than a reign of terror for muslims. Congress rule lasted for two and a half years from July 1937 to October 1939. These two and a half years were nightmare for muslims who had to face utmost tyranny, oppression and injustice from hindus.

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They introduced various controversial reforms to harm the Muslims. Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and received harsh punishments if they slaughtered cows. The prayers were disturbed, during Azaan religious ulemas were beaten, processions were organized during the prayer time & slaughtered pigs were thrown inside the mosques during prayers. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on mosques. This made the Muslim community feel that their language and religion were being made worthless.

The Wardha scheme introduced by Dr Zakir Hussain was a new educational policy that required students to bow before Gandhi's picture each day. The students were forced to worship Gandhi's picture in a manner to give him respect & finally to bow their head in front of his picture and sing Hymns in the praise. Spinning cotton by hand was introduced into the school curriculum. Teaching was in Hindi with no religious education, which meant that Muslim students were at a disadvantage and again they felt this was a covert attempt at conversion by Congress. It was introduced to distract the young generation from Islam.

Another scheme, the Widdia Mandar scheme, indirectly aimed to convert all non-Hindus to Hinduism. It was introduced by Gandhi in all schools and colleges. It promoted Hindu myths and heroes, adopting them as national icons. They told the young students about their heroes but the heroes of Hindus were the enemy of the Muslims. They pressurize the Muslim young generation to adopt their ideology & culture. They tried to give much importance to Hindu religion & Hindi language than Islam & Urdu. Muslim groups felt it was an attempt to subvert their faith.

Hindu Muslim riots were common in the areas dominated by Hindus they created many problems for the Muslims. They could not practice Islam freely; their houses were burnt. They also abducted the Muslim women & disgraced them at public places. The properties, honour & life of the Muslims were not safe under their rule. So they opposed and hated congress rule.

In my opinion, all of the reasons were behind why muslims hated congress rule but Wardha scheme was the main reason why congress rule was hated by muslims.

Question 5**J2012/P1/Q3/C**

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 6**N2010/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Muslims object to Congress Rule between 1937 and 1939? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 7**J2008/P1/Q3/C**

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was hated so much was because of the introduction of Bande Matram. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 3

Question 8**J2007/P1/Q3/B**

Why did Muslims object to rule of Congress between 1937 and 1939? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 9**N2006/P1/Q3/C**

The main reason why Congress rule (1937-39) was so hated was because of the introduction of Wardha Scheme. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 10**J2004/P1/Q3/B**

Why was Congress rule of 1937-39 so hated by the Muslims? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

DAY OF DELIVERANCE

Question 1**N2009/P1/Q3/C**

Do you agree that the celebration of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 was justified? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

To some extent it was not justified. Congress had resigned partly because Britain stated that India was at war with Germany. Therefore the ML were able to celebrate because Britain was probably more concerned with the war than the future of India. As Muslim League had no contribution in the resignation of Congress, Hence there was no reason for them to celebrate it. When Muslims decided to celebrate Day of Deliverance, it was seen as an act of betrayal to Congress. Hence, the unity between the Muslim League and the Congress became irreconcilable and the chance of a future united India even less likely. British were having weak position due to war and muslims celebrated day of deliverance due to which relations between muslims and british deteriorated.

However, there were reasons which made it justified.

During Congress rule they introduced various controversial reforms to harm the Muslims. Muslims were forbidden to eat beef and received harsh punishments if they slaughtered cows. The prayers were disturbed, during Azaan religious ulemas were beaten, processions were organized during the prayer time & slaughtered pigs were thrown inside the mosques during prayers. Hindi was enforced as the official language and organised attacks were made on mosques. This made the Muslim community feel that their language and religion were being made worthless.

Bande Mataram was made the unofficial National Anthem which was to be sung before start of any office or school day. It had degrading remarks about Muslims and Islam even Hindus were encouraged to expel Muslims from Hindustan. Therefore, Muslims hated the Congress rule and their celebration was justified.

During Congress rule, Wardha Scheme was introduced according to which all students including Muslim students were to bow in front of picture of Gandhi, similarly cotton spinning was added to school curriculum. However, the Muslims

felt such practices were removing the love of Islam from their children and was an effort to convert them to Hinduism.

Vidya Mandir scheme was introduced in which teaching was done in temples and children including Muslims were taught about Hindu heroes. This angered Muslims that as they felt that their children were being attracted towards Hinduism. Therefore, Muslims hated the Congress rule and their celebration was justified.

In my opinion, it was justified but it was not the right time to celebrate as British were involved in WWII.

CRIPPS MISSION

Question 1**N2019/P1/Q4/B**

Why was the Cripps Mission of 1942 unsuccessful? [7]

In 1940 Lahore resolution was passed through which an independent muslim country was demanded. The Muslims rejected the plan because the British would not agree to Partition. Jinnah had clearly mentioned that he would not accept any proposal of the British where there would be no description of Pakistan.

The Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. It was the main demand of Congress that the British should leave India by giving them self-rule but the British wanted to control the power for a long time period which Congress rejected.

The British were also negotiating from a weak position. Since the British govt. was involved in the World War II so they were having a weak position and they wanted Indian support during the war so they fully exploited this position. Hence Indians see this as best position to pressurize British to drive them out of India.

Question 2**N2015/P1/Q1/C**

Why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Cripps Mission in 1942? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**J2012/P1/Q3/B**

Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 4**J2009/P1/Q5/B**

Why was the Cripps Mission unsuccessful? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 5**N2004/P1/Q3/B***Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? [7]*

- Same as Question 1

Question 6**QUESTION BY MYM***Why Cripps Mission was sent? [7]*

The govt. wanted to resolve the communal tension & the matters of both the major Parties of India. After the resign of Congress from their ministries there was much violence in India. So they wanted to stop these violence and focus on World War II.

They also wanted to introduce constitutional reforms in India & after the war DOMINION status to be given to India. They were quite aware of the fact that without this temptation the Indians would not support the British in the war. So they wanted to promise Dominion status for the Indians.

August offer was rejected by Indians so in order to make reforms Cripps mission was sent. The Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power so it rejected August offer. Gandhi launched Civil disobedience movement as reaction. On the other hand, the Muslim League also rejected August Offer because of inadequate representation to the Muslims & no description of separate state for the Muslims.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Question 1**J2005/P1/Q4/B**

Why was the Quit India Movement formed in 1942? [7]

Both Muslims and Hindus were to some extent united in their opposition to the Cripps Mission's proposals. The Muslims rejected them because the British would not agree to Partition and the Congress Party wanted immediate and full control over the central government. So Gandhi thought that the Muslims would support the Congress if they would start this movement.

Gandhi wanted to drive the British out from India as soon as possible because of the threat of Japanese invasion over India. The govt. of Japan had threatened that they would attack all those countries who were allies of the British so Gandhi was afraid of their invasion over India. They had also attacked over Pearl Harbour in America so Gandhi thought that India could be the next target due to the British govt. here.

The British were also negotiating from a weak position which the Congress Party exploited by demanding Britain to leave the sub-continent immediately. Since the British govt. was involved in the World War II so they were having a weak position and they wanted Indian support during the war so they fully exploited this position. The position of the British govt. was weak because of the war so he wanted to black mail the govt.

GANDHI JINNAH TALKS

Question 1**N2017/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 did not reach an agreement? [7]

The thoughts of Gandhi & Jinnah were entirely different than each other. Gandhi wanted that the Muslims should work with the Congress to drive the British from India then the Hindus and the Muslims would resolve the problems of elections and partition. Jinnah could not trust the Hindus & wanted a solution of the Muslims under the British rule.

Gandhi wanted that the main powers like defence & foreign policy should be under the control of the central govt. while Jinnah wanted power for the provinces. Gandhi was sure that in case the British would leave India all the power would be obtained by the Congress but Jinnah wanted provincial power so that in case of the British govt. would leave India some power would remain under the control of the Muslims.

Gandhi considered himself as the representative of all the Indians while Jinnah corrected that he was a spokesman of Congress only. Gandhi also rejected "Two Nation Theory", while it was the point of Muslim League. Gandhi's attitude was so stubborn that he did not accept the rights of the minorities so Jinnah did not accept his proposals.

Question 2**J2011/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Gandhi-Jinnah talks fail in 1944? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

ALLAMA IQBAL

Question 1**N2014/P1/Q3/B**

Why was Dr Allama Iqbal an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

Nehru report was anti-Muslim in its approach which frightened the Indian Muslims about their uncertain position in the United India in this situation Allama Iqbal through his Allahabad address gave Muslims a clear-cut goal in attaining separate homeland as a solution to their political problem. He is important to the Pakistan movement as he motivated Muslims for independence. Iqbal was the first Muslim politician to demand a separate state for Pakistan.

Iqbal in his poetry tried to awaken Muslims from this slumber and stressed on them to protect their rights as a community through such an inspirational poetry created a sense of nationhood in them which was of great support to Pakistan movement.

Iqbal was a source of inspiration for future Muslim leaders as well as because his idea of separate homeland was accepted by Jinnah the leader of Muslim League in Lahore Resolution of 1940 which was the formal start of Pakistan movement.

CHAUDHRY RAHMAT ALI

Question 1**N2005/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Chaudhri Rahmat Ali an important influence on the struggle for a separate homeland for Pakistan? [7]

He wrote a pamphlet named 'now or never' in which he floated the idea of a separate Muslim Homeland. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland which means 'Land of pure'. It was taken from the names of main Muslim majority areas like Punjab and Sindh therefore he was important for Pakistan movement for giving the name and thus gave a concrete goal towards which Muslim should strive.

Although his ideas at first of Pakistan was rejected by Jinnah because of his believe that much time should leave and United India however his views changed after the tiny of Congress rule and now the Muslim League accepted the idea of Rehmat Ali with enthusiasm. Hence, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was important in Pakistan movement as his ideas not only became the basis of Lahore Resolution but this Resolution was named as Pakistan resolution the name of Rehmat Ali given to the Muslim country.

ALLAMA IQBAL AND CHAUDHRY RAHMAT ALI

Question 1

J2020/P1/Q4/C

Assess the significance of the contributions of Allama Iqbal and Rahmat Ali to the Pakistan Movement. Explain your answer. [14]

Iqbal in his poetry tried to awaken Muslims from this slumber and stressed on them to protect their rights as a community through such an inspirational poetry created a sense of nationhood in them which was of great support to Pakistan movement. His poetry awakened Muslim community urging them to be active in Islamic path and not capitalist in nature. This approach was popular with many Muslim people who adopted this vision.

Nehru report was anti-Muslim in its approach which frightened the Indian Muslims about their uncertain position in the United India in this situation Allama Iqbal through his Allahabad address gave Muslims a clear cut goal in attaining separate homeland as a solution to their political problem. He is important to the Pakistan movement as he motivated Muslims for independence.

Iqbal in his Allahabad address give an idea of a separate Muslim Homeland to avoid Hindu dominance which is important in Pakistan movement as he strengthen the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Iqbal was a source of inspiration for future Muslim leaders as well as because his idea of separate homeland was accepted by Jinnah the leader of Muslim League in Lahore Resolution of 1940 which was the formal start of Pakistan movement.

However, Ch Rehmat Ali also contributed towards Pakistan Movement.

In 1933, Rahmat Ali and other students produced a very popular pamphlet called 'Now or Never'. The pamphlet argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

Chaudhri Ali was the first person to use the name Pakistan for the separate homeland which means 'Land of pure'. It was taken from the names of main Muslim majority areas like Punjab and Sindh therefore he was important for Pakistan movement for giving the name and thus gave a concrete goal towards which Muslim should strive.

Although his ideas at first of Pakistan was rejected by Jinnah because of his believe that much time should leave and United India however his views changed after the tiny of Congress rule and now the Muslim League accepted the idea of Rehmat Ali with enthusiasm. Hence, Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was important in Pakistan movement as his ideas not only became the basis of Lahore Resolution but this Resolution was named as Pakistan resolution the name of Rehmat Ali given to the Muslim country.

Both of them played a very important role in Pakistan Movement. In my opinion we should not compare their services as they both give their fullest in Pakistan movement. However, in my opinion Allama Iqbal was more successful than Chaudhry Rehmat Ali.

Question 2**N2016/P1/Q4/C**

Did Allama Iqbal contribute more to the Pakistan Movement than Rahmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**J2011/P1/Q4/C**

Was the work of Allama Iqbal more important to the Pakistan Movement than that of Rahmat Ali? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

Question 1**N2012/P1/Q3/C**

The declaration of Day of Deliverance in 1939 was Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

Jinnah called on all Muslims to celebrate the end of Congress Rule in December 1939. He used this declaration as a signal to all Muslims that changes were ahead and that partition was still possible. He gained great support and his own standing with Muslims, Hindus and the British was enhanced.

However he had many other achievements.

Jinnah's 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and/or the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League's demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view.

After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level i.e Jinnah persuaded the party to be more egalitarian and began to mobilise the Muslim community and make the League more attractive so that they would support it and take part in its activities. Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did.

In the following year, Jinnah persuaded the chief ministers of Assam, Bengal and Punjab to join the party and as a result membership had grown significantly by mid-1938. Hence, ML stood strong as ever before as it now had the support of many prominent politicians which contributed to the success in coming years which was not possible without Jinnah's persuasion.

Jinnah used the Lahore Conference in 1940 to ensure that the Muslim League would only accept a solution to the sub-continent which ensured partition. This was called the Pakistan Resolution. He also opposed the proposals of the Cripps

Mission that saw Dominion status for the sub-continent. In doing so he helped to ensure that the British realized the need to protect Muslim interests.

Although the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 broke up without agreement, Congress was left in no doubt that the League was an important organisation that spoke with authority on behalf of many subcontinent Muslims. It was the efforts of Jinnah that such recognition was given to the Muslims. Furthermore, Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan moment increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

Jinnah instructed the Muslims of Subcontinent to observe Direct Action Day, where the Muslims rallied to show that they will accept nothing short of a separate homeland left the British no choice other than opting for partition. Hence, due to continued pressure from Jinnah and Muslim League under his leadership, British than announced 3 June Plan of 1947 which stated that separate states would be set up - India and Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his contributions were important to the Pakistan movement but the most important contribution of Jinnah was Pakistan Resolution.

Question 2**J2009/P1/Q4/C**

The 14 points were Muhammad Ali Jinnah's greatest achievement in the years 1929 to 1947. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

Jinnah's 14 Points of 1929 set out the demands of future negotiations with Congress and/or the British Government. These demands were also to form the basis of Muslim League's demand for a separate Muslim homeland. It argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and won much British approval for such a view.

However he had many other achievements.

After the 1937 elections, Jinnah set out to reform the Muslim League at grass root level i.e Jinnah persuaded the party to be more egalitarian and began to mobilise the Muslim community and make the League more attractive so that they would support it and take part in its activities. Without this growth, the League would have struggled to be recognised by the British as a powerful player in Indian politics, and hence the fortunes of the Pakistan Movement would have possibly failed to bear fruit when it did.

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Jinnah called on all Muslims to celebrate the end of Congress Rule in December 1939. He used this declaration as a signal to all Muslims that changes were ahead and that partition was still possible. He gained great support and his own standing with Muslims, Hindus and the British was enhanced.

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In my opinion, all of his contributions were important to the Pakistan movement but the most important contribution of Jinnah was Pakistan Resolution.

TIMELINE QUESTIONS 1905-1920

Question 1**N2018/P1/Q1/D**

Which of the following had the most important effect on the Pakistan Movement between 1909 and 1919?

- i. Morley Minto Reforms*
- ii. Reversal of Partition*
- iii. Lucknow Pact*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [10]

In Morley Minto Reforms, Muslims were given extra seats (more than their population % in many local councils) which helped them increase representation in councils. Therefore, it was important as the British recognized Muslims as an important community and increased their political say. In these reforms Muslims were given separate electorates by which they could have separate election for their own Muslim representatives. This was important as it removed the threat that they would lose election to Hindu Majority. Also, Muslim demand of separate electorates and extra seats were accepted, so gap between Hindus and Muslims increased because Hindus considered such concessions to be undemocratic for a minority like Muslims which strengthened SSAK's belief on TWO nation theory which paved the way to creation of Pakistan.

The Hindu community reacted to the Partition of Bengal with protests. Due to these protests muslims realized that Hindus can't see muslims prospering and they should not rely further on Indian National Congress and should focus more on All India Muslim League for the success of Muslims. The decision by the British to reverse the partition was seen as a victory by the Hindu community, but as betrayal by the Muslim community who now realised how important it was to ensure the success of the Muslim League for the Muslim community to prosper in India. They felt they could no longer rely on either Congress or the British to protect their interests.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British

government to show a united front and produce common aims. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. This strengthened SSAK's two nation theory and paved way to formation of Pakistan. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. This was important as it motivated the Indians to work for Independence and as a result many home rule leagues came into being.

In my opinion, Reversal of Partition had the most important effect on the Pakistan Movement between 1909 and 1919. As it prepared muslims that they should not be dependant on either British or Hindus and muslims have to work on their own for muslim separate state.

Question 2**J2014/P1/Q2/C**

How successful were the political developments in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919? Explain your answer. [14]

In Morley Minto Reforms, Councils were enlarged by adding Indian members. This helped Indian legislatures to express their opinions. Muslims were given extra seats (more than their population % in many local councils) which helped them increase representation in councils. Therefore, it was important as the British recognized Muslims as an important community and increased their political say. In these reforms Muslims were given separate electorates by which they could have separate election for their own Muslim representatives. This was important as it removed the threat that they would lose election to Hindu Majority.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British government to show a united front and produce common aims. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different

councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. First time the both parties worked together, therefore seen as a beacon of hope for a future.

In Montague Chelmsford reforms the voting rights were extended to Indians by reducing the property qualification as compare to Morley Minto which was important as more Indians could exercise the democratic rights of choosing their representatives. Also, in Montague Chelmsford reforms a system of Diarchy was introduced at provincial level in which transferred subjects were handed over to Indians like education for making laws. This was important as it meant that the British for the first time gave Indians a chance to govern their local areas which was a step towards greater autonomy in future.

However, there were failures as well to some extent.

The Morley-Minto Reforms were well intentioned but the councils that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs. Voting rights were only 2% due to high property qualification required to vote. Indians could not exercise the democratic right of choosing their representative.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. As per these reforms the Viceroy was very powerful and could make any law that he considered to be safe for India. This was highly opposed by Indians as they felt that their demand of self-rule was ignored and were given very little role of governing their own country. As the Indians had supported the British during WW1 they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

To some extent, the political developments in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 and 1919 were successful.

Question 3**N2012/P1/Q2/C**

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the most important attempt by the muslim, the Hindus or the British government in seeking a solution to the problems in the sub-continent between 1909 & 1919? Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British government to show a united front and produce common aims. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. First time the both parties worked together, therefore seen as a beacon of hope for a future.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

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The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

In my opinion, Lucknow Pact was the most important step in seeking solution to the problems of the subcontinent as there was no opposition to this by either Muslims, or Hindus and they both together produce common reforms.

Question 4**N2011/P1/Q3/C**

The Montague Chelmsford reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

In Montague Chelmsford reforms the voting rights were extended to Indians by reducing the property qualification as compare to Morley Minto which was important as more Indians could exercise the democratic rights of choosing their representatives. Also, in Montague Chelmsford reforms a system of Diarchy was introduced at provincial level in which transferred subjects were handed over to Indians like education for making laws. This was important as it meant that the British for the first time gave Indians a chance to govern their local areas which was a step towards greater autonomy in future. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions. Central government reserved sweeping powers for itself with only minor concessions for the locals. As per these reforms the Viceroy was very powerful and could make any law that he considered to be safe for India. This was highly opposed by Indians as they felt that their demand of self-rule was ignored and were given very little role of governing their own country. As the Indians had supported the British during WWI they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

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The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

In my opinion, Lucknow Pact was the most important step in seeking solution to the problems of the subcontinent as there was no opposition to this by either Muslims, or Hindus and they both together produce common reforms.

Question 5**N2007/P1/Q3/C**

The Morley Minto reforms were more important than any other political developments between 1909 and 1919. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

In Morley Minto Reforms, Councils were enlarged by adding Indian members. This helped Indian legislatures to express their opinions. Muslims were given extra seats (more than their population % in many local councils) which helped them increase representation in councils. Therefore, it was important as the British recognized Muslims as an important community and increased their political say. In these reforms Muslims were given separate electorates by which

they could have separate election for their own Muslim representatives. This was important as it removed the threat that they would lose election to Hindu Majority. The Morley-Minto Reforms were well intentioned but the councils that were enlarged could only give advice, with power remaining in the hands of the British. The Indians objected to this as they wanted more say in their affairs. Voting rights were only 2% due to high property qualification required to vote. Indians could not exercise the democratic right of choosing their representative.

However there were other attempts to solve the problems in the sub-continent during these years.

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was an agreement between the Muslim and Hindu communities, which presented a number of political demands to the British government to show a united front and produce common aims. Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims which meant that Muslim members in different councils would only be elected by Muslim voters. It was important because the Hindus recognised Muslims as a separate community and it was evident that some sort of partition was required in an independent India. The Congress and Muslim League put forward their demand of self-rule in the Lucknow pact by asking for provincial autonomy. First time the both parties worked together, therefore seen as a beacon of hope for a future.

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was highly opposed by Indians as they felt that their demand of self-rule was ignored and were given very little role of governing their own country. As the Indians had supported the British during WWI they felt that the British government should reward this by giving them more responsibility in running their own affairs.

The Rowlatt Act of 1919 followed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and increased the resentment of the political parties by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail. This was to cause great unrest.

In my opinion, Lucknow Pact was the most important step in seeking solution to the problems of the subcontinent as there was no opposition to this by either muslims, or hindus and they both together produce common reforms.

Question 6**N2005/P1/Q3/C**

Were the Morley Minto reforms the most important attempt by the muslim, the Hindus or the British in seeking a solutions to the problems in the sub-continent between 1906 & 1920? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

TIMELINE QUESTIONS 1905-1940

Question 1**N2019/P1/Q4/C**

Were Jinnah's 14 Points the most important development in the Pakistan Movement between 1929 and 1940? Explain your answer. [14]

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with demands as Separation of Sindh from Bombay, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

Allama Iqbal further developed the concept of two separate nations in 1930 with the Allahabad Address in which he became the first Muslim leader to suggest partition in keeping with the Two-Nation Theory. This address laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement which was further supported by leaders like Chaudry Rahmat Ali and Jinnah. It clarified the confusions in minds of Muslims about their political future. It completely said that Muslims and Hindus are two different nations with different culture, religion and languages and they can't live together. This set a target for Muslims that now they have to fight on their own under the platform of AIML. This brought unity amongst Muslims as all Muslim leaders came on one platform and supported the idea of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

In 2nd RTC held in 1931, Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise Muslims as an important community like he rejected 14 points of Jinnah to be made part of future constitution. This made Muslims realise that their future in united India would be tough which strengthened the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and worsened Hindu Muslim relationship leading to Pakistan movement.

In 1933, Rahmat Ali and other students produced a very popular pamphlet called 'Now or Never'. The pamphlet argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

In Government of India Act 1935, Parliamentary form of Government was introduced where elected Indians were given greater representation in different councils this was important because it meant that British were transferring maximum powers to Central government like law making power which was disappointing for the Muslim League which had expected more concessions from the British. Muslims felt their views were ignored and dependent on Congress, so ideas about the Pakistan Movement began to develop. Diarchy was removed at provincial level which meant that the Indians were granted full provincial autonomy this was important because the Indians could govern a local area themselves it was especially significant for Indian Muslims because provincial autonomy was an amount of Jinnah's 14 points and Muslim could govern Muslim majority areas themselves like Punjab and Bengal without interference of Hindus or British. NWFP and Sindh were given complete autonomy as provinces in Government of India Act under their governors this was important for Muslims as both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas and their political strength increased. It was significant for Pakistan movement where they played an important role and were included in Pakistan during partition this meant that Government of India Act was important in Pakistan moment as it help to crop the map of Pakistan.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions,

customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

In my opinion, Pakistan resolution was the most important development in Pakistan movement between 1929 and 1940 as it was the moment when Jinnah agreed on two nation theory.

Question 2**N2017/P1/Q1/D**

Which of the following was the most important in the development of Pakistan Movement?

- i. *Nehru Report 1928*
- ii. *Jinnah's 14 Points 1929*
- iii. *Government of India Act 1935*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [10]

Nehru report of 1928 suggested that there should be a strong Centre with restricted provincial autonomy which was opposed by assembly as a result. The Hindu Muslim relationship worsened because the proposal meant that the Hindus were least interested in protecting Muslims right in Muslim majority areas like Punjab and NWFP, even though all parties present produced it, the views of Muslims appeared to have been ignored. Hence, its anti-Muslim approach made the Muslims realise that Congress only represented the Hindu sentiments. Furthermore, Nehru report also said that Hindi should be made the official language which was disapproved by Muslims as Urdu was too important for them in their culture and many Muslims did not know Hindi which meant that they would not get government jobs as result Nehru report worsened Hindu Muslim relations because Muslims felt that their culture and language was under threat as the Hindus wanted to dominate them culturally and economically which later paved the way for Muslim demand of Separate Homeland.

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with

demands as Separation of Sindh from Bombay, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

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In my opinion, Jinnah 14 points were the most important in development of Pakistan movement.

Question 3**J2006/P1/Q3/C**

Was the introduction of Jinnah's 14 points in 1929 the most important factor in the development of the Pakistan Movement between 1928 & 1935? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with demands as Separation of Sindh from Bombay, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

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In 2nd RTC held in 1931, Gandhi took a hard line and refused to recognise Muslims as an important community like he rejected 14 points of Jinnah to be made part of future constitution. This made Muslims realise that their future in united India would be tough which strengthened the two Nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and worsened Hindu Muslim relationship leading to Pakistan movement.

In 1933, Rahmat Ali and other students produced a very popular pamphlet called 'Now or Never'. The pamphlet argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

In Government of India Act 1935, Parliamentary form of Government was introduced where elected Indians were given greater representation in different councils this was important because it meant that British were transferring maximum powers to Central government like law making power which was disappointing for the Muslim League which had expected more concessions from the British. Muslims felt their views were ignored and dependent on Congress, so ideas about the Pakistan Movement began to develop. Diarchy was removed at provincial level which meant that the Indians were granted full provincial autonomy this was important because the Indians could govern a local area themselves it was especially significant for Indian Muslims because provincial autonomy was an amount of Jinnah's 14 points and Muslim could govern Muslim majority areas themselves like Punjab and Bengal without interference of Hindus or British. NWFP and Sindh were given complete autonomy as provinces in Government of India Act under their governors this was important for Muslims as both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas and their political strength

increased. It was significant for Pakistan movement where they played an important role and were included in Pakistan during partition this meant that Government of India Act was important in Pakistan moment as it help to crop the map of Pakistan.

In my opinion, Allahabad address was the most important event as it set foundation for the two nation theory.

Question 4**N2004/P1/Q2/C**

The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the only beacon of hope of hindu muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
[14]

Lucknow pact was the only hope for the Hindu-Muslim unity between 1914 & 1930. A firm foundation was laid for the political advance of Muslims & the way was also opened for joint efforts by Hindus & Muslims for the attainment of the goal of self government. That was the first & last pact concluded between the two parties on the question of separate electorates & modalities of form of government in India. It created conclusive environment for the launching of joint anti imperialist movement & carried great constitutional significance in future. The Hindus agreed to the right of separate electorate for the Muslims for the first & the last time. The Hindus conceded that the Muslims would have 1/3 representation in the imperial Legislative council. A weightage formula was proposed under which the Muslim would get less representation than their population in the legislative council in those provinces where they were in majority but more in those provinces where they were in minority. Similarly Hindus would be given more seats in Punjab & Bengal where Hindus were in minority. Provincial autonomy was also agreed upon. Thus both parties gave concession to each other & a spirit of cooperation prevailed. All these measures were such that had the Congress adhered to the pact & had given proper adequate share to Muslims in political power; the history of the subcontinent would have been different. Hence, it was seen as a beacon of hope for future hindu muslim unity.

The Montague Chelmsford Reforms continued this hope by establishing legislative councils in the provinces with a system of dyarchy. It was the first time that government had mentioned the possibility of self-rule in all internal matters. The Reforms disappointed Congress and ML as both had hoped for more concessions. Relations between the two remained cordial since self-rule was still their aim and could only be achieved only through cooperation.

However the Nehru Report ended this hope. It was produced in response to demands for future constitutional reforms and the committee, which drew it up, had minimal Muslim representation. It reported on the future of the sub-Continent by looking to dominion status with no need for separate electorates. This totally alienated the Muslims and marked the end of any future co-operation between them and the Congress. However Jinnah made one final attempt to preserve the relationship in his 14 Points of 1929 in which he proposed three amendments to the report. These proposals were met with refusal and marked what he called – the parting of the ways.

Thus it correct to say that Lucknow pact was the only opportunity & hope for Hindu Muslim unity.

Question 5**J2002/P1/Q3/C**

Which of the following contributed the most to the Pakistan National Movement:

- (i) Allama Iqbal's Address of 1930;***
- (ii) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali's Scheme of Pakistan;***
- (iii) Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Lahore Resolution of 1940?***

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Allama Iqbal developed the concept of two separate nations in 1930 with the Allahabad Address in which he became the first Muslim leader to suggest partition in keeping with the Two-Nation Theory. This address laid the foundation of Pakistan Movement which was further supported by leaders like Chaudry Rahmat Ali and Jinnah. It clarified the confusions in minds of muslims about their political future. It completely said that Muslims and Hindus are

two different nations with different culture, religion and languages and they can't live together. This set a target for muslims that now they have to fight on their own under the platform of AIML. This brought unity amongst muslims as all muslim leaders came on one platform and supported the idea of Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

It was during the years 1930 through 1933, that he established the Pakistan National Movement, with its headquarter at Cambridge. Until 1947, he continued publishing various booklets about his vision for South Asia. On January 28, 1933, he issued his first memorable pamphlet "Now or Never; Are we to live or perish forever?" The pamphlet gave reasons for the establishment of Pakistan as a separate nation coining the word Pakistan for the first time. He argued that the subcontinent should be partitioned to provide a Muslim homeland and was an important step forward towards Pakistan movement. This inspired Indian Muslims to work for Pakistan movement as he kindled the sense of freedom in them.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

In my opinion, Pakistan resolution contributed most to the Pakistan Movement if we compared these three mentioned above.

Question 6**N2001/P1/Q2/C**

Which of the following was the most important in the development of the Pakistan Movement:

- (i) Jinnah's 14 Points 1929;*
- (ii) Government of India Act 1935;*
- (iii) Congress Rule 1937-1939?*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

From the arrival of Simon Commission Jinnah knew that British were going to introduce a new constitution really soon and so Jinnah with his 14 points with demands as Separation of Sindh from Bombay, Separate electorate etc made the British aware of demands of Muslims to be included in the upcoming constitution. Hence, it formed the basis of future negotiations not only with the British Government but with Congress as well. 14 Points formed the basis of demands for a separate homeland. It also convinced the movement that Hindu and Muslim communities should form separate nations. Muslim groups were united in support of these demands, which became their ultimate goal.

In Government of India Act 1935, Parliamentary form of Government was introduced where elected Indians were given greater representation in different councils this was important because it meant that British were transferring maximum powers to Central government like law making power which was disappointing for the Muslim League which had expected more concessions from the British. Muslims felt their views were ignored and dependent on Congress, so ideas about the Pakistan Movement began to develop. Diarchy was removed at provincial level which meant that the Indians were granted full provincial autonomy this was important because the Indians could govern a local area themselves it was especially significant for Indian Muslims because provincial autonomy was an amount of Jinnah's 14 points and Muslim could govern Muslim majority areas themselves like Punjab and Bengal without interference of Hindus or British. NWFP and Sindh were given complete autonomy as provinces in Government of India Act under their governors this was important for Muslims as both of the provinces were Muslim majority areas and their political strength

increased. It was significant for Pakistan movement where they played an important role and were included in Pakistan during partition this meant that Government of India Act was important in Pakistan moment as it help to crop the map of Pakistan.

Tyrannical Congress rule was hated by Muslim where their culture and religious rights were ignored through policies like Wardha scheme. This along with Muslim care about their future in United India, Muslim League passed Pakistan resolution to get a separate homeland avoid Hindu domination after departure of British. In early 1930s Ch Rehmat Ali and Allama Iqbal gave the idea of a separate Muslim homeland. At that time Jinnah did not agree with them as he was of the belief that Muslims can live in united India but tyrannical rule of Congress after elections of 1937 made the Muslims realise that those leaders work correct in their approach to implement their ideas of separate Homeland so Muslim League passed the Pakistan resolution.

In my opinion, Jinnah 14 points were the most important in development of Pakistan movement.

TIMELINE QUESTIONS 1940-1947

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q3/C**

To what extent was Direct Action Day more significant in the creation of Pakistan than other key events of the 1940s? Explain your answer. [14]

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

However, there were other key events that led to the creation of Pakistan.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

Cripps mission suggested that individual provinces would be allowed to opt out in future Union this meant that Muslim majority areas could declare Independence to form separate Muslim Homeland this was important to Pakistan movement as it meant that British were considerate towards Muslim demand of Pakistan and encouraged Jinnah to continue with his efforts towards Pakistan movement. Cripps Mission was rejected by congress which stated that dominion status would be granted after the war however Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power this alarmed Jinnah that if British accepted to the demand of Congress of general Independence and Muslim would be at the mercy of

Hindus and Pakistan could never be created therefore he quickened the pace of Pakistan how much in order to form it in the presence of British and was successful in doing so in 1947. Although there was a hint of opting out in provinces Jinnah rejected it as he wanted clear reference regarding Pakistan this was important because his rejection made it clear on Hindus as well as British that he was to determine on formation of Pakistan and he would not agree on anything less than this.

When Congress started the Quit India Movement the British reacted in a harsh manner and arrested Gandhi and Nehru the Main leaders of Congress. This provided an opportunity to Muslim League to convey the message to common people of Pakistan without any hurdle from their main rivals Congress leaders as a result Pakistan moment strength and because it's support increased dramatically. Jinnah declared the Quit India Movement as blackmail as he believed that the Congress was trying to exploit the weak conditions of British during World War II this way, he was able to improve his relation with British and there were no more in client would Muslim League demanded Pakistan this strengthened Pakistan movement. Jinnah knew that Congress had started Quit India Movement not only to get general Independence but also to stop formation of Pakistan he quickened the pace of Pakistan movement and to form Pakistan during the presence of British and he was successful in doing so in 1947.

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted

for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

Lord Wavell the viceroy suggested that an executive council should be formed in which all ministers would be Indians except for the Viceroy and Defence minister. This was an important step as it meant that the British were planning to leave India and they were transferring the maximum authorities to the Indians and it also meant that Independence was coming closer. Simla conference was unsuccessful due to deadlock between congress and ML upon the nomination of Muslim members of the proposed executive council which made it evident upon the British that gap between Hindus and Muslims was unbridgeable and some sort of partition would be inevitable in any self-governing India which was a step towards formation of Pakistan.

In 1945-46 elections large no of Hindus voted for congress to form united India while many Muslims voted for Muslim League to get a separate homeland, Pakistan. This meant that Hindus and Muslims were badly divided their political approach and would not be able to live together and some sort of partition would necessary in future which led to the creation of Pakistan. The Success of ML in these elections made it strong party as it was in a firm position to pressure both the congress and British to accept their demand of Pakistan as it had become a democratic one and cannot be ignored.

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This

was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 2**J2018/P1/Q4/C**

Were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during 1940's that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

However, there were other key events that led to the creation of Pakistan.

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Independence to form separate Muslim Homeland this was important to Pakistan movement as it meant that British were considerate towards Muslim demand of Pakistan and encouraged Jinnah to continue with his efforts towards Pakistan movement. Cripps Mission was rejected by congress which stated that dominion status would be granted after the war however Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power this alarmed Jinnah that if British accepted to the demand of Congress of general Independence and Muslim would be at the mercy of Hindus and Pakistan could never be created therefore he quickened the pace of Pakistan how much in order to form it in the presence of British and was successful in doing so in 1947. Although there was a hint of opting out in provinces Jinnah rejected it as he wanted clear reference regarding Pakistan this was important because his rejection made it clear on Hindus as well as British that he was to determine on formation of Pakistan and he would not agree on anything less than this.

When Congress started the Quit India Movement the British reacted in a harsh manner and arrested Gandhi and Nehru the Main leaders of Congress. This provided an opportunity to Muslim League to convey the message to common people of Pakistan without any hurdle from their main rivals Congress leaders as a result Pakistan moment strength and because it's support increased dramatically. Jinnah declared the Quit India Movement as blackmail as he believed that the Congress was trying to exploit the weak conditions of British during World War II this way, he was able to improve his relation with British and there were no more in client would Muslim League demanded Pakistan this strengthened Pakistan movement. Jinnah knew that Congress had started Quit India Movement not only to get general Independence but also to stop formation of Pakistan he quickened the pace of Pakistan movement and to form Pakistan during the presence of British and he was successful in doing so in 1947.

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The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This

was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 3**N2015/P1/Q1/D**

Was the success of the Labour Party in winning the British General Election in 1945 the most important reason why the subcontinent of India was partitioned in 1947? Explain your answer. [14]

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

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Lord Wavell the viceroy suggested that an executive council should be formed in which all ministers would be Indians except for the Viceroy and Defence minister. This was an important step as it meant that the British were planning to leave India and they were transferring the maximum authorities to the Indians and it also meant that Independence was coming closer. Simla conference was unsuccessful due to deadlock between congress and ML upon the nomination of Muslim members of the proposed executive council which made it evident upon the British that gap between Hindus and Muslims was unbridgeable and some sort of partition would be inevitable in any self-governing India which was a step towards formation of Pakistan.

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In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This

was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 4**N2008/P1/Q3/C**

Was the Cripps Mission in 1942 the most important factor during 1940's that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Cripps mission suggested that individual provinces would be allowed to opt out in future Union this meant that Muslim majority areas could declare Independence to form separate Muslim Homeland this was important to Pakistan movement as it meant that British were considerate towards Muslim demand of Pakistan and encouraged Jinnah to continue with his efforts towards Pakistan movement. Cripps Mission was rejected by congress which stated that dominion status would be granted after the war however Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power this alarmed Jinnah that if British accepted to the demand of Congress of general Independence and Muslim would be at the mercy of Hindus and Pakistan could never be created therefore he quickened the pace of Pakistan how much in order to form it in the presence of British and was successful in doing so in 1947. Although there was a hint of opting out in provinces Jinnah rejected it as he wanted clear reference regarding Pakistan this was important because his rejection made it clear on Hindus as well as British that he was to determine on formation of Pakistan and he would not agree on anything less than this.

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In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This

was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 5**N2005/P1/Q4/C**

Were the Gandhi Jinnah talks the most important factor during 1940's that led to the partition of the Sub-Continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 6**N2002/P1/Q3/C**

Which of the following contributed the most to the establishment of a separate homeland for Muslims:

- (i) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks 1944;*
- (ii) Simla Conference 1945;*
- (iii) Cabinet Mission Plan 1946?*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

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Cabinet mission Plan came in 1946. After long negotiations mission gave its proposals which were accepted by Muslim League. Congress accepted it with its own interpretations and later rejected the plan at which AIML withdrew its acceptance. Cabinet mission failed and went back. They realized Partition and formation of Pakistan cannot be ignored so chalked out plan for the partition of the sub-continent.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

Question 7**J2003/P1/Q3/C**

Was the Simla Conference of 1945 the most important factor during the 1940s leading to the partition of the sub-continent in 1947? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Lord Wavell the viceroy suggested that an executive council should be formed in which all ministers would be Indians except for the Viceroy and Defence minister. This was an important step as it meant that the British were planning to leave India and they were transferring the maximum authorities to the Indians and it also meant that Independence was coming closer. Simla conference was unsuccessful due to deadlock between congress and ML upon the nomination of Muslim members of the proposed executive council which made it evident upon the British that gap between Hindus and Muslims was unbridgeable and

some sort of partition would be inevitable in any self-governing India which was a step towards formation of Pakistan.

However, there were other key events that led to the creation of Pakistan.

In 1940, Jinnah gave Pakistan resolution. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. The Pakistan Resolution (Lahore Resolution) in 1940 set out the path towards independence in the 1940s, the Muslim League became the driving force of this process by committing to the establishment of an independent Muslim state.

Cripps mission suggested that individual provinces would be allowed to opt out in future Union this meant that Muslim majority areas could declare Independence to form separate Muslim Homeland this was important to Pakistan movement as it meant that British were considerate towards Muslim demand of Pakistan and encouraged Jinnah to continue with his efforts towards Pakistan movement. Cripps Mission was rejected by congress which stated that dominion status would be granted after the war however Congress wanted the immediate transfer of power this alarmed Jinnah that if British accepted to the demand of Congress of general Independence and Muslim would be at the mercy of Hindus and Pakistan could never be created therefore he quickened the pace of Pakistan how much in order to form it in the presence of British and was successful in doing so in 1947. Although there was a hint of opting out in provinces Jinnah rejected it as he wanted clear reference regarding Pakistan this was important because his rejection made it clear on Hindus as well as British that he was to determine on formation of Pakistan and he would not agree on anything less than this.

When Congress started the Quit India Movement the British reacted in a harsh manner and arrested Gandhi and Nehru the Main leaders of Congress. This provided an opportunity to Muslim League to convey the message to common

people of Pakistan without any hurdle from their main rivals Congress leaders as a result Pakistan moment strength and because it's support increased dramatically. Jinnah declared the Quit India Movement as blackmail as he believed that the Congress was trying to exploit the weak conditions of British during World War II this way, he was able to improve his relation with British and there were no more in client would Muslim League demanded Pakistan this strengthened Pakistan movement. Jinnah knew that Congress had started Quit India Movement not only to get general Independence but also to stop formation of Pakistan he quickened the pace of Pakistan movement and to form Pakistan during the presence of British and he was successful in doing so in 1947.

Gandhi said that both Muslim League and Congress should work together to get general Independence first and after the British departure the idea of partition would be discussed however they rejected it because he was too clever to fall for such a trap as he knew after the British were gone Pakistan could never be created this was important to Pakistan movement and because following this rejection formation of Pakistan became inevitable and if he had accepted the proposal there might have been no Pakistan. Jinnah handled these talks in an intelligent manner and did not compromise on Muslim rights this improved his position amongst common people and their trust in his leadership increased as a result the support for Jinnah and his cause of Pakistan movement increase which can be seen in elections of 1945 1946 where large no of Muslims voted for Muslim League and convinced British in a democratic manner to form a separate Homeland for Muslims.

In 1945-46 elections large no of Hindus voted for congress to form united India while many Muslims voted for Muslim League to get a separate homeland, Pakistan. This meant that Hindus and Muslims were badly divided their political approach and would not be able to live together and some sort of partition would necessary in future which led to the creation of Pakistan. The Success of ML in these elections made it strong party as it was in a firm position to pressure both the congress and British to accept their demand of Pakistan as it had become a democratic one and cannot be ignored.

The Labour Party won a massive and unexpected victory in the 1945 General Election. The party was opposed to imperialism and eager to promote independence for India following the election. Thus the signs for an independent state of some kind looked very positive. However there was a problem, since the new government were pro-Congress and Gandhi, so Partition was most unlikely and instead the favoured route was for a federal India rather than two separate states.

The ML grew more concerned that the British would leave India without organising a settlement and didn't want Congress to be left in charge of organising a new country. Thus the ML organised a Direct Action Day in the summer of 1946 in an attempt to stop the British government giving in to Congress. Rioting on a massive scale took place and 000s died. The British grew increasingly worried that civil war would ensue and gradually a change of mind grew over Partition.

In February 1947 came the announcement by Attlee that the British would leave the sub-continent by 1948 and the subsequent violence in the Punjab in March 1947 that convinced Nehru that Partition should take place quickly. This was formalised in the 3 June Plan of 1947 in which Mountbatten, the new Viceroy brought about Partition in August 1947.

WORLD WAR II

Question 1**N2010/P1/Q4/C**

How successful were negotiations aimed at independence during the Second World War? Explain your answer. [14]

The World War II broke out in 1939. The British government involved India in the War without the consent of the Indian people. In protest against this the Congress Ministries resigned 1939. The British government showed no sign of coming to an understanding with the Indian leaders.

When the Congress resigned from their ministers, the Muslims were very happy because they had got rid of the most painful cruelties & injustices of the Congress. Now their religion, education & political career were out of danger. On the advice of the Jinnah the people observed the "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd December 1939. They thanked God Almighty, Who saved them from the cruelties of the Congress. This helped to show the strength of muslims to both hindus and british.

Although in the beginning Jinnah was not accepting the idea of Chaudhry Rehmat Ali to have a separate state for the Muslims. When he saw the cruel policies of Congress & concluded that the British would be forced to leave India, he changed his view. Muslim League organized its annual session on 23rd March 1940, at Lahore. Quaid-e-Azam was the chairman of this historic moment. The main demand made at this time was the merging of the Muslim majority areas of North Western & Eastern parts of India. At this occasion Jinnah again explained the two-nation theory by saying that the Hindus & the Muslims were the entirely different nations. They couldn't live with each other because their traditions, customs, festivals, religion and languages were entirely different. Hence it helped to show that now muslims want separate place to live and they will not compromise on this demand.

In March 1942 the British sent Sir Stafford Cripps to India to see if a compromise could be reached which would win support for British war effort. Cripps proposed that after the war an Indian Union would be set up with dominion status and that a constituent assembly would frame a new

constitution. The ML rejected the proposals as they did not mention setting up Pakistan. Congress rejected them because it wasn't prepared to wait until after the war. It showed some unity among Congress and ML as both rejected the proposals. Hindus started Quit India Movement to pressurize British.

After being released from prison Gandhi proposed to Jinnah that the two meet to consider the future of India after British departure which now seemed inevitable. Throughout September 1944 the two met at Jinnah's home in Bombay. It was a success of talks that Congress was now accepting that League was an important organization and that it spoke with authority on behalf of Muslims. However, it was a failure as talks broke down for a number of reasons. Gandhi not supported two-nation theory of Muslims; he wanted central govt. to have control over defense and foreign policy. Jinnah wanted them in hands of provinces and others. This was again a failure of negotiations as both parties were having different views and was failure to reach any agreement.

By 1945 it was clear war was going to end. Wavell proposed that an executive council should be set up to govern the country under present constitution until a new constitution could be agreed on. The executive council would contain equal no. of Muslims and Hindus and be entirely Indian, apart from viceroy and a member controlling defense. To discuss proposals Wavell called a conference in June 1945. The conference at first made some grounds. All the parties agreed with principle of an executive council. But some points caused the failure. Jinnah pointed out that, as Sikhs and Scheduled Castes on the council were bound to vote with Hindus, this means a permanent Muslim minority in executive council. Jinnah said that the League had won every by-election for the last two years and was undisputed voice of the Muslims. This was a success as it put forth the necessity for elections to be held however it was a failure as no agreement could be reached in the conference.

So, thus it appears that no success had been made from negotiations as Cripps Mission, Simla Conference and others failed. However after the war it turned into real progress. Both Muslims and Hindus had come to see that British rule must end immediately. Many British people realized this too. It is true that negotiations were not successful aimed at independence during the 2nd WW.

Certainly there were many events which failed, but despite this, independence was much nearer that it had in 1938.

EARLY PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

Question 1**N2017/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why the subcontinent was faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

Since Pakistan had become independent so Muslims were leaving India for their homeland, often with little or no possessions. The boundary division was unjust; a number of Muslim-majority areas like Gurdaspur and Ferozpur were given to India where the Muslims were not feeling secure. They were now vulnerable to the barbarities of Hindus and Pakistan was unable to help them across the border. They therefore left their homes, land and businesses and joined the migrating caravans towards Pakistan. This burdened the newly established govt of Pakistan.

The Hindus and Sikhs in Eastern Punjab were particularly fully charged with anti-Muslim sentiments. In such areas, a large number of Muslims were ruthlessly killed; entire Muslim villages were destroyed. Women were disrespected and even children were slaughtered. There were reports that local Indian authorities were also supporting the violent Hindu mobs. Under such circumstances, the Muslims had no option except to seek refuge in a safe place and therefore they migrated to Pakistan on large scale to escape the brutalities of Hindus.

Since partition was made on the religious lines, a number of Muslims migrated willingly to Pakistan. They could manage to move some of their belongings along with them. They liked to live in a Muslim country.

Question 2**J2016/P1/Q4/C**

How successful was Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14]

Jinnah tried to solve the refugee problem by shifting his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where the inflow of the refugees was more concentrated so he gave his full attention to this problem which helped to lessen the chaos as administrative machinery worked more efficiently to settle refugees under direct

guidance. A relief fund was set up by Jinnah for the refugees. The people were quick to respond and donated generously in this fund which helped to stabilize the lives of many refugees.

Those experienced govt. officials who chose to move from India to Pakistan more brought to capital Karachi through special trains and air planes. This improved administrative efficiency as shortage of capable civil servants was reduced.

An agreement was signed with India by govt. of Jinnah to solve the damaged to the Canal water dispute in May 1948 which prevented further damage to the agro based economy of Pakistan and directed to find alternative irrigational resources to keep agriculture going.

State bank of Pakistan was set up in 1948 so that economic and monetary policies of Pakistan could be chalked out. This helped to stabilize the economy as it was an important step to develop the industrial section of the country which was too weak at the time of independence.

Jinnah also persuaded India to Rs.60 million of an ordinance factory as India had all the old ones. This helped to improve the military forces of Pak as this amount was used to build an ordinance factory at Wah.

Jinnah joined United Nations, largest in the world that not only helped Pakistan be recognized internationally but also solved Pakistan's Problems like the canal water dispute. It also provided much needed financial assistance like World Bank and IMF.

Time of independence Pak only had 2500 military officials although needed 4000. Jinnah filled the Government of Pakistan by appointing 500 British officers and strengthened Pakistan defense against its enemy especially India which was too hostile towards Pak.

He recognized the civil servants and drafted rule for civil services that helped to run the government in efficient manner.

However, apart from successes, there were failures as well.

Jinnah as Governor General visited Dhaka and said Urdu and only Urdu would be the national language of Pak to which East Pakistan did not react much as they respected Jinnah however in later years disappointed the East Pakistanis and eventually this led to the partition and Bangladesh was separate.

Jinnah was unable to solve the Kashmir issue. Although Pakistan and India fought a war over this issue in 1948 and the matter was also referred to the United Nation, but could not be resolved and Kashmir is still a disputed territory.

Jinnah as chief executive of the government and president of the constituent Assembly, failed to start any definitive work in the constitution. He neither gave any outline of the constitution nor the time limit to the Assembly for its completion. This caused serious political problems in the future and delayed the constitution until 1956.

Jinnah could not reduce the geographical problems distance between the East and West Pakistan.

In conclusion, Jinnah was only human but he put the interest of his people even ahead of his own health and worked tirelessly after independence to keep the people of Pakistan. In my opinion, Pakistan was successful in solving initial problems due to the efforts of Jinnah.

Question 3**N2013/P1/Q4/C**

How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 4**J2013/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 5**J2012/P1/Q4/C**

The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 6**J2012/P1/Q4/B**

Why did many Pakistani migrate between 1947 and 1999? [7]

Britain needed lots of workers after World War Two, especially unskilled workers and offered well paid jobs which Pakistanis wanted as they were reliable, hard working and ambitious to succeed.

Many Pakistanis were displaced after partition in 1947 and as a result moved to Britain. Thousands of Pakistanis were displaced from the Mangla Dam area in the 1960s and some used compensation money to move to Britain to join relatives and seek work.

The Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1962 introduced a voucher scheme which gave Pakistanis in Britain the opportunity to arrange jobs and vouchers for friends and family to move here. Many Pakistanis went to work in the Middle East where jobs were becoming freely available during times of economic growth especially in the construction and service industries.

Question 7**N2009/P1/Q4/C**

The formation of a government was the most important problem facing the newly established country of Pakistan in 1947. Do you agree? [14]

It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of Government buildings, Equipment's, properly qualified and experienced personnel. Therefore, this poor administrative infrastructure made the running of Pakistan's government extremely difficult. The constituent assembly was made up of wealthy landowners not politicians. This delayed setting up of an efficient government and drawing up of a constitution most of the leading officials had little idea of what to do.

However, many other problems were also being faced.

The Indians also refused to pay 550 million rupees out of Pakistan's share of financial assets of 750 million rupees as they believed that the amount would be spent again on them in Kashmir. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. This lack of finance posed a threat to govern Pakistan effectively as it needed more to stabilize the country and its people.

The division of military assets was done in the ratio 36:64 in favor of India. But the supplies sent to Pakistan arrived very late and were damaged or obsolete. This was a problem of Pakistan as the 2 countries were at a brink of war due to the Kashmir issue and without efficient response Pakistan's army could not fight well.

When millions of Muslims found themselves in India instead of Pakistan after Partition, they started to migrate to Pak. However, Pakistan had shortage of supplies and shelters etc. Hence accommodating them became a hassle for the new government. Jinnah shifted his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where most of the refugees were coming, so that he could give his full attention to the problem but due to this his attention was diverted from many other important issues like constitution making etc which delayed it even further.

The canal water dispute was another problem, the headwork of many rivers of Pakistan were in India. As an agro based country Pakistan needed water for agriculture and so when India stopped the water in 1948, Pakistan was worried. This issue needed to be addressed with urgency as Pakistan's economy could suffer. This issue also detonated Pakistan relationship with India as Pak felt economically threatened.

Kashmir was another problem. The population of Kashmir was largely Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan whereas the ruler was a Hindu (Hari Singh) and wanted to join Kashmir to India. The borders were uncertain between India and Pak with respect to Kashmir. This inevitably caused problems as both the countries laid claims to this area and so brought tensions between the two countries till to date.

In my opinion, refugee problem was the most important problem Pakistan faced in its early years.

Question 8**J2008/P1/Q4/C**

The low rate of literacy was the most important social problem facing Pakistan between 1947 and 1988. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Estimates suggest that the literacy rate in Pakistan is less than 30% and that female literacy is the worst amongst the population – about 14%. This is mainly due to the lack of financial investment in education by successive governments who have viewed defence as being more important. Furthermore, Less than 3% of Pakistan's budget has been spent on education. A major problem has faced primary education with serious under-funding compared to secondary and higher education. Hence, little money remains for non-staff costs to spend on the primary education. Drop-out rates particularly affect the primary sector with estimates suggesting that half the children joining primary school leave within 5 years and one third of girls drop out within a year. Hence, the expected result is not achieved and the problem remains the same. In the secondary sector many private schools have been formed which have been for the more wealthy parts of the population. This gives increase to the problem of education as only one particular part of the community can afford such school. Hence, the gap between the rich and the poor increases making it worse.

However, there are other social problems facing Pakistan.

On the other hand, provision of health has also remained an enormous problem for Pakistan. One of the many problems inherited by the state of Pakistan was the very poor health care available to public. Since 1947, there has been a rapid increase in population. The annual growth rate in Pakistan in 1990 was estimated to be over 3% per year. Pakistan already struggled with finding resources to support its current population thus such population growth adds on to the problems faced by Pakistan.

At the same time, life expectancy is only 55 years for both men and women and maternal mortality is also one of the highest in the world. Furthermore,

child mortality rate is also rampant: at 90 per 1000 births. Government estimates in 1990 suggest that 200,000 children a year died because of diarrhoea. Hence, as state is responsible of its citizen's wellbeing providing adequate health facilities is also a problem faced by the struggling economy of Pakistan.

Unifying the nation under single language have been a problem since independence. Bengali were strongly attached to their culture and took pride in their language Bengali. On the other hand the West Pakistan's leader including Jinnah did a great deal to promote Urdu alone which offended Bengal. So, it was evident from such opposite views towards each other that keeping Pakistan united was impossible even after giving Bengali as the status of national language along with Urdu in 1956.

Accommodating the refugees coming from India was another problem faced by Pakistan. The gravity of the problem can be understood by the fact that even in the time of Ayub Khan there were at least 75000 refugees who migrated to Pakistan but were still deprived of their permanent residences therefore it can be said that settling the refugees was another grave problem.

In my opinion, there were many social problems but the most important was low rate of literacy as due to this reason Pakistan was backward in every sector.

Question 9**N2007/P1/Q4/B**

Why did educational reform become such an important issue between 1947 and 1988? [7]

The military expenditure is excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little share left for spending on education. During the first three decades after independence, education in Pakistan was accorded a very low official priority. In 1960, Pakistan was only spending 2% of budget on education which, by 1990, had grown to 2.9%. However, even after the mass nationalization of 1970s, state expenditure on education never rose above 3% of the budget.

Poverty and ignorance of parents is also an important factor. In poor families children are made to work and earn money for the family at the age of 6-7

years instead of going to school. Illiterate parents do not feel the necessity of education and female education is also neglected.

Frequent changes in the government have been another important factor. With the change in government the previous plans are discarded and new ones are introduced. Infact educational policies are neither properly executed nor implemented.

Private schools in urban areas are run on commercial basis charging high fees making it beyond the reach of common man. On account of these reasons education in Pakistan is still in backward state.

Question 10**J2007/P1/Q4/C**

The canal water dispute was the most important problem facing the newly established government of Pakistan in 1947. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

The canal water dispute was the problem, the headwork of many rivers of Pakistan were in India. As an agro based country Pakistan needed water for agriculture and so when India stopped the water in 1948, Pakistan was worried. This issue needed to be addressed with urgency as Pakistan's economy could suffer. This issue also detonated Pakistan relationship with India as Pak felt economically threatened.

However, many other problems were also being faced.

It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately. However there was a shortage of Government buildings, Equipment's, properly qualified and experienced personnel. Therefore, this poor administrative infrastructure made the running of Pakistan's government extremely difficult. The constituent assembly was made up of wealthy landowners not politicians. This delayed setting up of an efficient government and drawing up of a constitution most of the leading officials had little idea of what to do.

The Indians also refused to pay 550million rupees out of Pakistan's share of financial assets of 750 million rupees as they believed that the amount would

be spent again them in Kashmir. This put enormous strain on the new government since they were unable to use the money appropriately. This lack of finance posed a threat to govern Pakistan effectively as it needed more to stabilize the country and its people.

The division of military assets was done in the ratio 36:64 in favor of India. But the supplies sent to Pakistan arrived very late and were damaged or obsolete. This was a problem of Pakistan as the 2 countries were at a brink of war due to the Kashmir issue and without efficient response Pakistan's' army could not fight well.

When millions of Muslims found themselves in India instead of Pakistan after Partition, they started to migrate to Pak. However, Pakistan had shortage of supplies and shelters etc. Hence accommodating them became a hassle for the new government. Jinnah shifted his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where most of the refugees were coming, So that he could give his full attention to the problem but due to this his attention was diverted from many other important issues like constitution making etc which delayed it even further.

Kashmir was another problem. The population of Kashmir was largely Muslim and wanted to join Pakistan whereas the ruler was a Hindu (Hari Singh) and wanted to join Kashmir to India. The borders were uncertain between India and Pak with respect to Kashmir. This inevitably cause problems as both the countries laid claims to this area and so brought tensions between the two countries till to date.

In my opinion, refugee problem was the most important problem Pakistan faced in its early years.

Question 11**N2006/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Pakistan faced with a refugee problem in 1947? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 12**J2005/P1/Q4/C**

The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 2

Question 13**N2004/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan face so many problems in the provision of education between 1947 and 1988? [7]

- Same as Question 9

Question 14**J2004/P1/Q3/C**

Was the refugee issue the most important problem facing the newly formed government of Pakistan in 1947. Give reasons for your answer. [14]

When millions of Muslims found themselves in India instead of Pakistan after Partition, they started to migrate to Pak. However, Pakistan had shortage of supplies and shelters etc. Hence accommodating them became a hassle for the new government. Jinnah shifted his headquarters from Karachi to Lahore where most of the refugees were coming, So that he could give his full attention to the problem but due to this his attention was diverted from many other important issues like constitution making etc which delayed it even further.

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In my opinion, refugee problem was the most important problem Pakistan faced in its early years.

Question 15**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Division of Armed forces a problem for Pakistan? [7]

The muslim soldiers opted for Pakistan while non-muslims joined India. But there was a great shortage of army officers because the number of muslim army officers in british army was very small in comparison to hindu army officers.

Large army stores were located on Indian side. India was very unfair in the division of army equipment and supplies. The military equipment which was sent to Pakistan mostly consisted of obsolete, damaged and unusable material.

Field Marshal Auchinleck who supervised the division of armed forces resigned before completing the job. Pakistan could not get its rightful share and division of assets proved to be a problem for Pakistan. Pakistan could not get any ordinance factory out of 16. Only 6 armour divisions were given out of 20, only 8 artillery divisions were given out of 48 and only 8 infantry divisions out of 29.

Question 16**QUESTION BY MYM**

Explain three reasons for canal water dispute. [7]

The Partition of Punjab was the main reason of the canal water dispute. Had Punjab not been partitioned, this problem would not have arisen.

Besides that the unjust Radcliffe award gave the muslim majority districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur to India. The canal headwork on River Ravi (Madhopur Headwork) and on River Sutlej (Ferozpur Headwork) were given to India while canals coming out of these headworks flowed into Pakistan. Had the muslim majority districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur been given to Pakistan, this dispute would not have occurred.

Most important, India had promised not to interfere with the water of these rivers which were vital for irrigation of west Punjab. But on 1st April 1948 India stopped the supply of water of these canals and the dispute started. India claimed that since the headworks fell in their territory, they had the sole right to use water of these headworks. Pakistan claimed that under International law, Pakistan had the right to use the waters because its agriculture and economy are depended upon it.

EARLY MINISTRIES

Question 1

J2019/P1/Q5/B

Explain why there were many governments between 1951 and 1958. [7]

Jinnah the founder of Pakistan died in 1948 and Liaqat Ali and another major leader died in 1951. The country was struggling to establish itself without these two as most of the other politicians were inexperienced who had great difficulty in running country as a result there was lack of stability governing and this led to many different governments being founded during these years.

The formation of East Pakistan brought with it problems relating to the capital being located in west Pakistan and refusal to have Bengali (the language east Pakistan) as the main language was a conflict which not only delayed the constitution but also caused serious political problems to run the country effectively.

Another reason was the lust for power in Malik Ghulam Mohammad and Iskandar Mirza, the two heads of state during 1951-58. They frequently changed Prime Minister from East Pakistan to maintain their authority as they were many looking for their 'yes men' e.g. MGM dismissing Khwaja in 1953 and 3 PMs were changed by Iskander Mirza in one year (1957-58). This created political instability and created problems that led to future change in government the only solution left to bring stability was to impose Martial Law which was declared in 1958.

Question 2

J2018/P1/Q5/B

Explain why there was a constitutional crisis in 1958? [7]

There were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage where Ayub Khan felt the army should take control until stability had been restored.

Previous governments endured a number of problems that hampered development such as food shortages and a drought, which led to demonstrations of discontent. As successive governments found difficulty

in dealing with these matters, there were many personnel changes to try to find a solution. As a result, little constitutional development could take place.

Iskander Mirza lost the support of many of the leading politicians and was alarmed at a plan by Prime Minister Suhrawardy to unite the political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him.

Question 3**J2017/P1/Q4/C**

Which of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958?

- i. Khwaja Nazimuddin*
- ii. Malik Ghulam Muhammad*
- iii. Iskander Mirza*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Khwaja Nazimuddin was made the Governor General in 1948. He made the first move towards constitutional development with his Objectives Resolution in 1949. Which consisted on the principles of Islam i.e. freedom and religious tolerance as it stated that not only Muslims will be able to lead their lives according to Islamic principles but other religious groups should be able to practice their own religion. Hence, it was a success of Khwaja part as it enabled him to deflect criticism from Ulama (religious leaders) who said the new state was not Islamic enough as it satisfied the Ulama. During his time Khwaja was able to draft such financial policies due to which he managed to keep the economy going. It was a success on his part as he was able to produce surplus budgets for the new state. Basic Principle Committee in 1950, provided with clauses for drafting of a constitution. However, it attracted much criticism as it contained clauses which gave more power to Federal government and Head of State resulting in limited power given to Provincial politicians which angered them as it was against what the Pakistan Movement stood for (provincial autonomy). During his PRODA (Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act) was introduced with the aim of eliminating corruption as it gave the power to Governor-General or Provincial Governors to initiate inquiry by Judges against public office holders and if found guilty can be removed from

position. However, it was criticized by many as against Jinnah's democratic vision and was used by ruling elites to threaten opposition (public office holders) to be silent.

However, others also contributed towards the domestic policies.

There were shortage of food during the region of MGM due to severe droughts. At first the government was slow to address the situation and there were protests against the government and soon he was able to get a million tons wheat from Australia and USA which helped to eliminate these forced shortages and people calm down. There were also protests on religious lines as many Ullemas demanded that all Ahmedis should be decided non-Muslims and should also remove from senior posts including foreign minister Zafar Ullah Khan but the government of MGM was unable to deal with these protests and at last called for military assistance to curb them which was failure on part of Ghulam Mohammad as he dragged in military to deal which political affairs and sowed the seeds of future martial laws. Due to these problems little constitutional development could take place.

Iskander Mirza became the 4th Governor General of Pakistan after the resignation of MGM in 1955. Later in became the 1st president of Pakistan 1956 after the introduction of the constitution of 1956. Iskander Mirza passed the one unit scheme according to which 4 provinces of West Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan) including 10 princely states were unified together to make one province known as the West Pakistan. Now Pakistan comprised of 2 provinces i.e East and West Pakistan. It was important as it helped to resolve the constitution issue of division of seats in the assembly as now seats were equally divided between east and West Pakistan made in the constitution of 1956. The policy meant that East Pakistan could not gain a majority in the Assembly. I.M removed 3 prime minister in short period of 1 year (1957_58) which created political instability of and provided a reason to Ayub Khan (commander in Chief) to impose martial law in 1958 to restore stability. It was due poor leadership Iskander Mirza that Pakistan had to suffer from martial law for the coming 11 years.

In my opinion, Khwaja's contribution was most important if compared with MGM and IM.

Question 4**N2016/P1/Q5/B**

Why was there a constitutional crisis between 1954 and 1955? [7]

Jinnah the founder of Pakistan died in 1948 and Liaqat Ali Khan died in 1951. They were the two leading leaders of Pakistan thus after the death of these two they were no main leaders to guide the unexperienced member of constituent assembly who were mainly landlords resulting in constitutional crisis in Pakistan.

In 1953 the G.G Malik Ghulam Mohammad dismissed Khawaja Nazim Uddin the PM who was replaced by Muhammad Ali Bogra. He was a diplomatic and had little experience about the political and constitution affairs leading to delay in constitution making.

Prime Minister Bogra made an amendment in Govt of India act of 1935 in 1954 in order to reduce power of Governor General MGM when he was abroad. When he returned he dissolved the Assembly and declared a state of emergency stating that Bogra had lost the confidence of the people. This was challenged in court but Ghulam Muhammad prevailed. This delayed making of the first constitution even further as the new assembly was elected in the following year to restart the work on constitution making and a lot of their time was wasted.

One unit scheme introduced by Iskandar Mirza in 1955 in which 4 provinces of in Pak and 10 princely states were unified to make one province known as West Pakistan. The East Pakistanis saw that now the seats would be equally divided b/w east and west Pak in the assembly and felt that it was deliberate attempt on part of I.M and then west Pakistani leaders to prevent them in gaining majority in the assembly although east Pakistan's were 54 percent. This caused constitutional crisis.

Question 5**N2014/P1/Q4/B**

Why were there so many governments between 1951 and 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 6**J2013/P1/Q4/C**

Who of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958?

- i. Liaquat Ali Khan*
- ii. Malik Ghulam Muhammad*
- iii. Iskander Mirza*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Liaquat Ali Khan made the first move towards constitutional development with his Objectives Resolution in 1949. Which consisted on the principles of Islam i.e. freedom and religious tolerance as it stated that not only Muslims will be able to lead their lives according to Islamic principles but other religious groups should be able to practice their own religion. Hence, it was a success of LAK's part as it enabled him to deflect criticism from Ullema (religious leaders) who said the new state was not Islamic enough as it satisfied the Ullema. During his time LAK was able to draft such financial policies due to which he managed to keep the economy going. It was a success on his part as he was able to produce surplus budgets for the new state. Basic Principle Committee in 1950, provided with clauses for drafting of a constitution. However, it attracted much criticism as it contained clauses which gave more power to Federal government and Head of State resulting in limited power given to Provincial politicians which angered them as it was against what the Pakistan Movement stood for (provincial autonomy). During his PRODA (Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act) was introduced with the aim of eliminating corruption as it gave the power to Governor-General or Provincial Governors to initiate inquiry by Judges against public office holders and if found guilty can be removed from position. However, it was criticized by many as against Jinnah's democratic vision and was used by ruling elites to threaten opposition (public office holders) to be silent.

However, others also contributed towards the domestic policies.

There were shortage of food during the region of MGM due to severe droughts. At first the government was slow to address the situation and there were

protests against the government and soon he was able to get a million tons wheat from Australia and USA which helped to eliminate these forced shortages and people calm down. There were also protests on religious lines as many Ulama demanded that all Ahmadi should be decided non-Muslims and should also remove from senior posts including foreign minister Zafar Ullah Khan but the government of MGM was unable to deal with these protests and at last called for military assistance to curb them which was failure on part of Ghulam Mohammad as he dragged in military to deal with political affairs and sowed the seeds of future martial laws. Due to these problems little constitutional development could take place.

Iskander Mirza became the 4th Governor General of Pakistan after the resignation of MGM in 1955. Later he became the 1st president of Pakistan in 1956 after the introduction of the constitution of 1956. Iskander Mirza passed the one unit scheme according to which 4 provinces of West Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan) including 10 princely states were unified together to make one province known as the West Pakistan. Now Pakistan comprised of 2 provinces i.e East and West Pakistan. It was important as it helped to resolve the constitution issue of division of seats in the assembly as now seats were equally divided between east and West Pakistan made in the constitution of 1956. The policy meant that East Pakistan could not gain a majority in the Assembly. I.M removed 3 prime minister in short period of 1 year (1957-58) which created political instability and provided a reason to Ayub Khan (commander in Chief) to impose martial law in 1958 to restore stability. It was due poor leadership Iskander Mirza that Pakistan had to suffer from martial law for the coming 11 years.

In my opinion, Liaquat's contribution was most important if compared with MGM and IM.

Question 7**N2011/P1/Q4/B**

Why was it so difficult to agree on a new constitution in 1950? [7]

East Pakistan disagreed with the draft proposals of Basic Principle Committee in 1950 because it felt that its people were under-represented, especially given its large population as they were 54% of total population, and it wanted representation atleast equal to each of West Pakistan's provinces. It also objected to Urdu being the main language, given its use of Bengali.

There was opposition from local and provincial politicians, as they had no input under the proposals of approving of the power of the head of state and central government.

Religious groups also objected, as the new constitution wouldn't put enough emphasis on Islam, and they argued that Pakistan should be governed on Islamic principles. Since, there was so much opposition to these proposal, LAK felt it needed further consideration resulting in constitutional crisis.

AYUB KHAN

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Ayub Khan came to power in 1958. [7]

There was a rapid change in governments and 3 prime ministers were changed in a year that includes I-I Chaudhary, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy and Feroze Khan Noon by Iskandar Mirza. These changes brought many administrative problems and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved that status, that he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored and questions answered.

Another reason for this was the Lust for Power in Iskandar Mirza. When he came to know that Hussain Suhrawardy had united the political leaders of Punjab and Bengal against him, he turned to military so that he would retain his power and position as president of Pakistan.

Another reason was that there were many injustices of West Pakistan with East Pakistan like One Unit Scheme. According to one unit scheme both wings will have equal number of seats despite the fact that East Pak have 10 million people more than West Pak. So the people of East Pakistan wanted more share in the assemblies and economy of the country. Prime Ministers belonging from East Pakistan were dismissed without proper reasons. Therefore Ayub Khan and the military decided to take over.

Question 2**J2019/P1/Q5/C**

Were the economic reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies in the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer. [14]

The land of smaller farmers was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such an extent that crop outputs were at record levels. A green revolution came in the country and agro-based industries flourished. In 1962, an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits which contributed significantly to the economy. An Export Bonus Scheme was

set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. The national economic annual growth rate was 7% and the economy grew three times faster than that of other South Asian countries. However, the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and did not bring widespread benefits.

However, there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies.

Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

Ayub Khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tier structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

Ayub's govt. started an extensive literary program, which involved the building of schools and colleges in several towns. Technical and Vocations institutes were opened for research and training was conducted. It was also suggested to change

the textbooks, He appointed a commission for this and primary education was free and compulsory till class eight. National cadet Corps training was introduced in colleges. Medical and nursing schools were increased to increase the number of doctors and nurses.

Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub Khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his economic reforms.

Question 3**J2016/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Ayub Khan introduced Martial Law in 1958? [7]

- Same as Question 1

Question 4**J2015/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Islamabad chosen as the new capital of Pakistan? [7]

Islamabad was having a better climate than Karachi. In Karachi there was arid conditions which made it difficult for government to work. There were no proper air conditioners at that time and if there were so that made it very expensive for the country to run. On the other hand, Islamabad is a mountainous region with favorable climatic conditions.

Government officials would be moved well away from the commercial districts of Karachi that might have some unwanted influences on them. It was also seen as an appropriate movement of the power base from the industrially and commercially developed south to the underdeveloped Punjab region in the north.

Karachi was located at one end of the country, making it vulnerable for foreign countries to attack from Arabian sea. But on the other hand Islamabad was far from the borders and was considered more safe than Karachi.

Ayub Khan wanted to be close to the army's command headquarters in the north (Rawalpindi) which he saw vital in the time of Martial law to strengthen

his political position. Therefore, he established Islamabad as the new capital as it was too close to Rawalpindi.

Question 5**J2014/P1/Q4/C**

Were the social reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer. [14]

Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

However, there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies.

Landlords were not allowed to have more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of un-irrigated land, excess land was given to poor farmers and the landlords were given compensation for it. The division of holdings below an economic level (12.5 Acres) was forbidden. Big land lords were forced to find tenants for parts of their land and this raised the productivity as the tenants and smaller farms were often more efficient than the larger poorly run farms. Three major dams were built for irrigation. Loans were also given to the farmers to build well to reduce the need of canal irrigation. Due to these measures the productivity of the land increased and agricultural output rose by using modern methods of farming, tube wells, more tractors, more chemical fertilizers, use

of HYV's and insecticides. Factories of pesticides and fertilizers were established. As a result of this a GREEN REVOLUTION came in the country with maximum crop output.

Due to green revolution agro-based industries flourished. In 1962, an oil refinery was established in Karachi and a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for the exploration of mineral deposits which contributed significantly to the economy. An Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who increased exports. The national economic annual growth rate was 7% and the economy grew three times faster than that of other South Asian countries. However, the new wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few and did not bring widespread benefits.

Ayub Khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tier structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

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Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission)

was also setup as Ayub Khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his agricultural reforms.

Question 6**N2013/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Ayub Khan come to power in 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 7**N2012/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Martial Law declared by Ayub Khan in 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 8**J2012/P1/Q5/C**

Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Ayub Khan introduced basic democracies system in 1959 which was a four-tier structure consisting of 4 constituencies where common people elected the member of local committee, they elected the coordination committee, who elected a few members of district council who elected the divisional council members. They were 80,000 union members half from east and half from West Pakistan. It was an excellent system because it helped to solve the problems of general public from grass root level without any delay because they were in direct approach with the local people and they conveyed these problems easily and got them resolved.

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tenants for parts of their land and this raised the productivity as the tenants and smaller farms were often more efficient than the larger poorly run farms. Three major dams were built for irrigation. Loans were also given to the farmers to build well to reduce the need of canal irrigation. Due to these measures the productivity of the land increased and agricultural output rose by using modern methods of farming, tube wells, more tractors, more chemical fertilizers, use of HYV's and insecticides. Factories of pesticides and fertilizers were established. As a result of this a GREEN REVOLUTION came in the county with maximum crop output.

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Ayub Khan took action to prevent people from hoarding goods and selling them on the black market at inflated prices. Profiteers had their goods confiscated and many were arrested. As a result this action brought down the prices of many goods. He also fixed the price of milk and other goods to stop profiteering, which also helped families to manage their weekly budget better. The government set about improving housing for refugees. A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people. Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases. Marriages and divorces now had to be registered and further marriage approved by a court. It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males. The minimum age of marriage for females became 16. He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

Ayub's govt. started an extensive literary program, which involved the building of schools and colleges in several towns. Technical and Vocations institutes were

opened for research and training was conducted. It was also suggested to change the textbooks, He appointed a commission for this and primary education was free and compulsory till class eight. National cadet Corps training was introduced in colleges. Medical and nursing schools were increased to increase the number of doctors and nurses.

Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub Khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his agricultural reforms.

Question 9**J2010/P1/Q5/B**

Why were the years 1958-69 called the decade of progress? [7]

Ayub Khan introduced agricultural landforms in 1959. According to this no landlord could own more than 500 acres of irrigated land or 1000 acres of unirrigated land. It was a success as he attempted to convert large farms into smartly run medium farms which were more efficient so agricultural output increased.

He introduced export bonus scheme which gave incentives to industries for increasing exports as a result Pak economy strengthened due to more exports and better earning of foreign exchange. Due to such economic policies of Ayub Khan Pak economic export rate during the reign of Ayub Khan was 7% which was one of the best in Asia and was doing 3 times better than India. Many economists believed that Pakistan had found way out of poverty.

Ayub Khan introduced for the 1st time the Family Planning Program with help of American loans that was advertised through media and newspaper. It shows Ayub Khan's commitment to make Pakistan a welfare state. This helped to decrease the population growth and helped Pakistan to prosper.

Question 10**N2009/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 11**J2008/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Ayub Khan called the years 1958 to 1969 the "Decade of Progress"? [7]

- *Same as Question 9*

Question 12**N2007/P1/Q4/C**

Ayub Khan's agricultural reforms were more successful than any of his other domestic policies between 1958 and 1969. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Landlords were not allowed to have more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of un-irrigated land, excess land was given to poor farmers and the landlords were given compensation for it. The division of holdings below an economic level (12.5 Acres) was forbidden. Big land lords were forced to find tenants for parts of their land and this raised the productivity as the tenants and smaller farms were often more efficient than the larger poorly run farms. Three major dams were built for irrigation. Loans were also given to the farmers to build well to reduce the need of canal irrigation. Due to these measures the productivity of the land increased and agricultural output rose by using modern methods of farming, tube wells, more tractors, more chemical fertilizers, use of HYV's and insecticides. Factories of pesticides and fertilizers were established. As a result of this a GREEN REVOLUTION came in the county with maximum crop output.

However, there were other factors which were important aspects of his domestic policies.

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in colleges. Medical and nursing schools were increased to increase the number of doctors and nurses.

Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense. He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan. SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub Khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

In my opinion, all of his reforms were important but the most important was his agricultural reforms.

Question 13**N2006/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Ayub declare Martial Law in 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 14**J2005/P1/Q5/C**

Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies during the decade of development between 1958 and 1969. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 8*

Question 15**N2004/P1/Q4/B**

Why was Martial Law declared in 1958? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

WAR OF 1965 AND 1971

Question 1**J2012/P1/Q5/B**

Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7]

In 1965 the Pakistan army had never expected a full scale war with India over Kashmir. Pakistan Army was still facing problem in strengthening itself due to the unfair distribution of Military assets. Although, the army fought with great courage against the Indian aggression. However, the Military might of Indian army made it difficult to achieve victory in terms of winning the possession of Kashmir.

By 1971, the Indians had developed a much bigger army and used the civil war in East Pakistan to fight Pakistan. The speed and ease of the Indian victory confirmed the Indian army's superiority. It was difficult for Pakistan army to fight at both fronts making it difficult to win the war of 1971.

Pakistan's Army was also busy dealing with civil war and Indian trained rebels known as Mukti Bahani. It created more trouble as most of the soldiers did not want to fight their Muslim brothers and risk innocent lives. Hence, it was difficult to counter both India and the rebel forces.

Question 2**J2006/P1/Q4/B**

Why was India successful in the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why war of 1965 started? [7]

The cause of 1965 Indo-Pak war was the Kashmir issue. India occupied the Kashmir valley. All efforts for a free plebiscite in the valley had failed. The Kashmiri launched a civil disobedience against the Indian government. The Indian govt. failed to crush what they thought was a massive revolt.

In Dargah Hazrat Bal Kashmir the sacred hair of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was stolen and there was a dispute between the Hindus and the Muslims so the Indian forces crossed the borders and the war started.

Bhutto gave the idea to Ayub Khan that Pakistani soldiers should disguise themselves as the Mujahidins and enter to Indian Kashmir but India knew it and a war started due to this reason.

MUJEEB SIX POINTS

Question 1**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Mujeeb gave his 6 points formula? [7]

Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan. During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services. Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan. It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan. The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan. Economic policies of Ayub Khan intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad.

At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies. Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan. The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation. It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

In the armed forces Bengali share was only 10 percent. In central govt services Bengalis share was only 15 percent. Urdu which was spoken by 6 percent of Pakistan population, declared as national language instead of Bengali which was spoken by 54 percent of Pakistan population. These injustices sent a wrong message so East Pakistanis started struggle to get independence from Pakistan.

ELECTIONS 1971

Question 1**J2016/P1/Q1/C**

Why did the victory of Awami League in 1970 elections in Pakistan cause a constitutional crisis? [7]

The Awami League had won a landslide victory in East Pakistan and the National Assembly and was in a position to form a government on its own. However, President Yahya Khan postponed the first session of constituent assembly delaying the right of Awami League to take over the National Assembly by forming a government.

Awami League with huge number of seats from East Pakistan meant that the future Prime Minister and the entire cabinet could be formed from the Awami League, this fact was not very well taken by the political leaders of West Pakistan who resented to be controlled by a government led by East Pakistan. Even though Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Pakistan People's Party had won an overwhelming victory in West Pakistan, it was likely it would have no role in the future government. Whereas, ZAB wanted government in West Pakistan claiming that his party hold the majority of the seats in West Pakistan. Hence, did not cooperate with Awami League.

The Awami League had won the election on a programme limiting the power of central government over the provinces. The different areas of the country wanted to have control over their foreign exchange earned from trade which would subsequently reduce the funds to the central government in West Pakistan. Hence, there was constitutional crisis.

Question 2**QUESTION BY MYM**

Why Awami League was successful in elections? [7]

The Eastern wing resented that they were under represented in the army, civil service and Judiciary as most of the high posts were occupied by the West Pakistanis. They were frustrated, as their interests were being overlooked and thought of separation.

Yet another reason was that East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e.g. the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone). Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation.

East Pakistan's were not satisfied with the economic policies of Ayub's government. They organize themselves under the leadership of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman and presented their demands for full autonomy under Six Points. Mujeeb got the support and people voted for them. East Pakistan had more population and more seats compared to west Pakistan, that's why he won with big margins.

CREATION OF BANGLADESH

Question 1**J2014/P1/Q5/C**

Were political concerns more important than economic ones in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [14]

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect, it wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However, the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies. Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan. The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation. It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

Politicians fought with one another in order to get more powers. They preferred their personal interest over national interest. At that time, there were three main leaders Yahya, Mujeeb and Bhutto. Yahya wanted to transfer the power to elected candidates of the people while Mujeeb and Bhutto both wanted to become Prime Ministers so due to the lust of these two leaders we lost East Pakistan.

However economic factors also contributed to the creation of Bangladesh.

Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan. During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services. Most of the

wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan. It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan. The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan. Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad. East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e.g. the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone). Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation.

In my opinion, political factors were more important than economic factors in the creation of Bangladesh.

Question 2**J2013/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why East Pakistan wished to become independent of West Pakistan? [7]

The Eastern wing also resented that they were under represented in the army, civil service and Judiciary as most of the high posts were occupied by the West Pakistanis. They were frustrated, as their interests were being overlooked and thought of separation.

East and West Pak were thousand miles apart which means difficult for the government to govern them as a single country's part due to the vast distance between them were problems in governing and implementing law and order.

Yet another reason was that East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e.g. the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone). Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation.

Question 3**J2011/P1/Q5/C**

Political factors were more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]

The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP to control everything except defence and foreign policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect, it wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty. However, the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable.

At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies. Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan. The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation. It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

Politicians fought with one another in order to get more powers. They preferred their personal interest over national interest. At that time, there were three main leaders Yahya, Mujeeb and Bhutto. Yahya wanted to transfer the power to elected candidates of the people while Mujeeb and Bhutto both wanted to become Prime Ministers so due to the lust of these two leaders we lost East Pakistan.

However other factors also contributed to the creation of Bangladesh.

A thousand miles of foreign territory separated East and West Pakistan. As the Central Government was in West Pakistan, it could not effectively manage the area, which was too far off, so a close contact between the people of East Pakistan and West Pakistan couldn't be developed, that's why East

Pakistan became weak from defence point of view. Due to poor infrastructure it was difficult to govern over both parts of the country. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan.

Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan. During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services. Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan. It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan. The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan. Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad. East wing had a weaker industrial base than the West and faced many floods and the Bengalis felt that the governments' relief attempts were half hearted e.g. the rescue and rehabilitation by the government were slow in severe floods which hit East Wing in 1970 (Bhola Cyclone). Hence, they felt neglected by the WP and thought of separation.

Bengali were strongly attached to their culture and took pride in their language Bengali. On the other hand the West Pakistan's leader including Jinnah did a great deal to promote Urdu alone which offended Bengal. So, it was evident from such opposite views towards each other that keeping Pakistan united was impossible. There was much difference between the art, music of East and West Pakistan. The West usually considered their culture superior to that of East Pakistan which created hatred in the hearts of East Pakistanis.

The Intervention of Indian troops in EP in December, 1971 resulted in creation of Bangladesh as Pakistan lost the war of 1971 and the Indians allowed East Pakistan to declare their independence.

In my opinion, political factors were most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh.

Question 4**N2008/P1/Q4/B**

Why did East Pakistan wish to become independent of West Pakistan? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5**N2007/P1/Q5/C**

The geographical position of West Pakistan was most important reason for the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

A thousand miles of foreign territory separated East and West Pakistan. As the Central Government was in West Pakistan, it could not effectively manage the area, which was too far off, so a close contact between the people of East Pakistan and West Pakistan couldn't be developed, that's why East Pakistan became weak from defence point of view. Due to poor infrastructure it was difficult to govern over both parts of the country. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan.

However other factors also contributed to the creation of Bangladesh.

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knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation. It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

Politicians fought with one another in order to get more powers. They preferred their personal interest over national interest. At that time, there were three main leaders Yahya, Mujeeb and Bhutto. Yahya wanted to transfer the power to elected candidates of the people while Mujeeb and Bhutto both wanted to become Prime Ministers so due to the lust of these two leaders we lost East Pakistan.

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The Intervention of Indian troops in EP in December, 1971 resulted in creation of Bangladesh as Pakistan lost the war of 1971 and the Indians allowed East Pakistan to declare their independence.

In my opinion, political factors were most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh.

Question 6**J2006/P1/Q4/C**

The six points made by Mujib ur Rahman and the Awami League was the most important factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO

Question 1**N2018/P1/Q4/C**

In which of the following did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have most success?

- i. reform and control of the armed forces*
- ii. constitutional reform*
- iii. education and health reforms*

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the above. [14]

Tragedy of east Pakistan highlighted the necessity of a firm democratic system. Inquiry committee was formed under supervision of Justice Humood-ur-Rahman. Bhutto removed 43 high ranking military officials including chief of army staff general Gul Hassan Khan and Chief of air staff Air Marshall Rahim Khan in March 1972. He appointed his own leaders. For example General Tikka Khan was made Chief of army staff. He limited the powers of army that it would not intervene in his policies. These actions were taken by Bhutto in order to remove any fears of military takeover in future as it was observed in past 13 years.

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970. This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfikar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government. In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims. Because of such as Islamic approach Ulema and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology. In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house. In the national assembly all provinces were given seats according to their Population e.g. Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan. In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats. It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament. This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e.g. Sindh and NWFP

which now would not be dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong he was blamed, which made him vulnerable.

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicate ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription. Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit. These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage of doctors and nurses.

In my opinion, his constitutional reforms were the most successful reform.

Question 2**J2017/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule ended in 1977? [7]

Bhutto rigged the elections of 1977 which became apparent with "shocking" victory of Bhutto's party, the PPP and even result were announced in some cases even before the counting of the votes. Opponents alleged that Bhutto and his party manipulated the election in March 1977, which led to protests that were put down by the police. This effected his credibility negatively and sowed the seeds for his decline.

One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed which made him vulnerable.

The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools while new ones were built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

Question 3**J2015/P1/Q5/C**

How successful were Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977? Explain your answer. [14]

To a very great extent his domestic policies were successful.

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970. This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfikar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government. In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims. Because of such as Islamic approach Uleemas and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology. In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house. In the national assembly all

provinces were given seats according to their Population e.g. Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan. In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats. It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament. This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e.g. Sindh and NWFP which now would not be dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks.

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicate ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription.

Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills. These are placed under ministry of production. It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public.

Bhutto Introduced land reforms in 1972 which said that no landlord could own more than 250 acres of irrigated or 500 of non-irrigated land. It was an attempt to convert poorly run farms into smartly run efficient farms which

helped to increase agricultural yield and gave strength to agro based economy. These reforms also stated that tenants would have the 1st right to purchase the land of their landlords if he was interested to sell it.

To some extent his reforms were not successful.

One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed which made him vulnerable.

The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools while new ones were built. The reforms were not very successful since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

Banning pharmaceutical companies from charging for a medical brand and making medicines cheaper did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and as a result many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan.

Bhutto introduced industrial reforms to promote industries. However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education. As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries.

Bhutto introduce agricultural reforms to promote agriculture. However, the landlords were too powerful and they fully escaped the law by transferring their surplus farms to close relatives. So, the desired aims i.e. fair distribution of land could not be achieved. Apparently, it sounded fair that tenants have the first right to purchase yet it could not be implemented due to poor economic status of tenants who did not have enough funds to purchase the land.

Question 4**J2014/P1/Q5/B**

Why Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed in 1979? [7]

One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong, Bhutto was blamed which made him vulnerable.

When Zia replaced Bhutto for a short period of time from prisoner, Bhutto tried to reassert his political power by gaining support from people. This was a threat to the value of Zia. Thus, Bhutto was executed to eliminate this threat.

Moreover, Bhutto along with three others was accused of murdering a political opponent by sending the FSF to kill him. The trial which took 2 years, resulted in Bhutto being found guilty and was therefore sentenced to death by court.

Question 5**N2011/P1/Q5/C**

'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977.' Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970. This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfikar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government. In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims. Because of such as Islamic approach Ulema and religious political parties like Jamat-e-Islami were satisfied who felt that Pakistan would be governed according to Islamic ideology. In constitution of 1973, 2 houses of parliament were made, constituent assembly was the lower house and senate, the upper house. In the national assembly all provinces were given seats according to their Population e.g. Punjab (Largest) and lowest to Baluchistan. In the senate all the provinces were given equal no of seats. It was made compulsory that any law to be passed should be approved by both the houses of the parliament. This was an excellent system because this was a step to protect the right of Minor provinces e.g. Sindh and NWFP

which now would not be dominated by the majority province like Punjab. Hence, this was again significant because it helped to make laws with minimum drawbacks. One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular. When things went wrong he was blamed, which made him vulnerable. However, other aspects of his domestic policies were also important.

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicate ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription. Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit. These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage of doctors and nurses.

Bhutto Introduced land reforms in 1972 which said that no landlord could own more than 250 acres of irrigated or 500 of non-irrigated land. It was an attempt to convert poorly run farms into smartly run efficient farms which helped to increase agricultural yield and gave strength to agro based economy. However, the landlords were too powerful and they fully escaped the law by transferring their surplus farms to close relatives. So, the desired aims i.e. fair distribution of land could not be achieved. These reforms also stated that tenants would have the 1st right to purchase the land of their landlords if he was interested to sell it. Apparently, it sounded fair yet it could not be implemented due to poor economic status of tenants who did not have enough funds to purchase the land.

Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills. These are placed under ministry of production. It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public. However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education. As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries.

Question 6**N2009/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto come to power in 1971? [7]

The army had been defeated by India in the war of 1971 and he was at a low ebb. Yahya Khan, the president and the Chief Martial Law administrator had been disgraced. Therefore, Bhutto took opportunity to seek power by forcing Yahya to resign.

Pakistan also lost East Pakistan which became Bangladesh and again Yahya and the army were blamed. Yahya Khan and army were blamed and criticized as it is a disgraceful moment for a country to lose one of its parts. People were now dissatisfied from the army so they wanted a civilian to rule. Bhutto took

advantage and not only forced Yahya to quit but became Civil Martial Law administration and president of Pakistan.

This program of reform i.e. food, cloth, shelter, was attractive appealed to voters. As a result, Bhutto party won an overalls majority in West Pakistan in the national assembly in the elections of 1970. Therefore, he come in to power as it was his democratic right.

Question 7**N2008/P1/Q4/C**

*Education reforms were the most important of ZAB's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
[14]*

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicated ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also very expensive. Many families resented the reforms since it meant a loss of earnings for them.

However, other aspects of his domestic policies were also important.

He introduced Constitution of 1973 which was unanimously accepted by the elective assembly elected in the elections of 1970. This shows that it was a democratic constitution unlike previously made constitutions, so Zulfikar Ali Bhutto satisfied all the political shades of the country as a result gaining more support for this government. In this Constitution of Pakistan 1973 (COP'73) Pakistan was made the Islamic republic, Islam as state religion and also stated that both PM and president can only be Muslims. Because of such as Islamic

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To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Rural Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU). Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people. Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas. The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription. Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit. These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage doctors and nurses.

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Question 8**N2007/P1/Q5/B**

Why was ZAB arrested and subsequently executed in 1979? [7]

- Same as Question 4

Question 9**J2006/P1/Q5/C**

Social reforms were the most important of ZAB's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicate ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country. To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced. 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly. The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools whilst new ones could be built. The reforms had limitations since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and was also

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Bhutto nationalized most of the important industries Pakistan like Textile industries and sugar mills. These are placed under ministry of production. It helped stabilize economic sector as inflation decreased from 25% to 6% as price control was now in the hand of the government therefore the manufactured products were now affordable to the general public. However, these industries could not be run well by newly appointed managers due to lack of experience, qualification as Pakistan's education system was not that offering business education. As a result, industrial output decreased dramatically and the industries were turned into 'sick' industries.

Question 10**J2004/P1/Q5/C**

Constitutional reforms were the most important of ZAB's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- Same as Question 5

ZIA UL HAQ

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why it became more challenging for Zia-ul-Haq to govern Pakistan effectively during the late 1980s. [7]

Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Violence grew throughout the country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society.

The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and there was a movement to break away from Pakistan. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government. NWFP was unhappy from Zia's govt. as it had to bear the burden of maximum Afghan refugees. There were anti -central govt. feelings in Baluchistan as well. Therefore, his rule become weaker due to the discontent of different provinces.

The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to Prime Minister Junejo setting up an inquiry. Zia-ul-Haq could not tolerate this, so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia-ul-Haq.

Question 2**J2018/P1/Q1/D**

How successful was Zia-ul-Haq's foreign policy between 1978 and 1988? Explain your answer. [10]

To some extent Zia's foreign policy was successful.

Pakistan's relationship with China was strengthened in 1978 with the opening of the Karakoram Highway between the two countries, opening up huge areas of both countries to trade and tourism.

The foreign policy of Zia ul haq was successful since in the 1970s as he had managed to establish the good relations with USA due to the Soviet war in Afghanistan, in which it supported the Mujahideen in Afghanistan on the behalf of USA. Since USA was the only ally of Pakistan while could confront the Soviet Union therefore Pakistan was supplied with aid from USA further, that year of 1979 of \$ 1.6 billion in aid also the trade had flourished with USA of

\$4.2 billion. USA and Pakistan relation had turned good overnight as the Afghan miracle had allowed the residents of Pakistan to immigrate to the USA which contributed to raise in remittances as a result. Pakistan Army was also strengthened as USA had been supplying Pakistan with military equipment as well to supply to the Mujahideen force.

The relations with other state had also been improved with like UK, Prime Minister of UK Margaret Thatcher was able to visit Pakistan and to show the support to Pakistan and offered the aid of 46 million for the cause and also the trade in 1986 had reached up to 376 million, this meant that the western powers were in well good relation with Pakistan as well as Afghanistan, as Pakistan was providing accommodation to the Afghani refugees

The relation with Middle Eastern countries also been well as 50000 military man of Pakistan working in other countries providing trainings to their armies during the time of Zia under Islamisation.

Negotiations between Pakistan and Bangladesh on tourism, culture and trade, brought an extra \$40 billion a year into Pakistan by 1986.

However, Foreign Policies were not so successful to some extent.

The relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan were also not good by the end of 1980 as the wave of terrorism had begun in Pakistan leaving the after effects of Afghan Miracle war along with the exploitation by Afghanistan.

USA did not really favored to maintain good relations while as soon as the Afghan war finished in 1988 in the Geneva accord, the USA Aid was withdrawn.

Countries like UK and USA was not happy about the nuclear program of Pakistan and disliked the military regime in Pakistan which Zia ul Haq had delivered.

The relations with the soviet union had been spoiled as the result of the war despite the peace agreement of the Geneva accord.

During this time the relation with the Indians were also not good as the effect of Khalistan issue in 1987 for which Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi had blamed Pakistan due to which the relations remained strained until Zia introduced the cricket diplomacy.

Question 3**J2018/P1/Q1/C**

Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce his Islamisation reforms? [7]

When Zia took the power in his hands, there was a popular conception that every government paid only lip service to Islam and no sincere effort was ever made in this direction. Un-Islamic policies of Bhutto was one of the reason for downfall of Bhutto. Zia wanted to end Bhutto's rule as Zia knew Bhutto is the man who knows politics and can easily gain the support of people. So in order to remove the fear of Bhutto, he introduced Islamic reforms.

He wanted to gain the support of religious parties such as Jamat e Islami. He knew that these reforms will help him to gain the support of Jamat e Islami which will help him to rule for a long time.

Besides that Zia wanted Islamic laws in attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code.

He also wanted to implement laws to establish an Islamic society. He produced laws with punishment so no one can disrespect to Holy prophet. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes.

Question 4**J2016/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zia-ul-Haq find it difficult to rule Pakistan during the late 1980's? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 5**N2014/P1/Q4/C**

Was the promotion of Islamic values the most important achievement of General Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

Zia introduced Islamic laws i.e. Hudood Ordinance according to which Islamic punishments could be given in cases of drinking, gambling and theft, It was a success as such laws made his political position strong not only gaining support from political parties such as Jamat e islami but also reduced crime rate.

Zia ul Haq tried to be a pro-Islamic leader. He established Federal Shariat Court in 1979 to consider existing laws and judgments in the light of Islamic principles, it was important as it improved his image as a leading Muslim figure head among the common people who wanted to be governed by Islamic laws.

He also introduced Zakat and Ushr Ordinances imposing 2.5% wealth tax and 5% tax on agricultural income respectively, it was quite important as by doing so he was able to circulate the wealth among the poor and tried to eradicate poverty from the country.

Media was brought under Islamic campaign, news in Arabic were to be read on both television and radio. Female anchor persons were required to cover their heads. Azan was played regularly on radio and television to announce time for prayers.

However, there were other domestic policies as well.

With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest. Between 1977 and 1986, the average growth rate was 6.2%, amongst the highest in the world at that time. Pakistanis working overseas contributed to this growth by sending money home to their families. Zia tried to build up investors. Confidence in Pakistani industry was increased by de-nationalising many firms. This aimed to increase local and foreign investment in industries. Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries.

Zia also made some amendments in constitution as there was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted and Zia was politically strengthened than ever.

In my opinion, his economic reforms were more successful than his any of other reforms.

Question 6**N2012/P1/Q5/C**

Economic reforms were the most important of Zia-ul-Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

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In my opinion, his economic reforms were more successful than his any of other reforms.

Question 7**J2011/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zia-ul-Haq introduce his package of Islamic laws between 1979 and 1988? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 8**J2010/P1/Q4/C**

Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

Question 9**J2007/P1/Q5/C**

'Zia-ul-Haq's foreign policy was more successful than his domestic reforms'. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Pakistan's relationship with China was strengthened in 1978 with the opening of the Karakoram Highway between the two countries, opening up huge areas of both countries to trade and tourism. The foreign policy of Zia ul haq was successful since in the 1970s as he had managed to establish the good relations with USA due to the Soviet war in Afghanistan, in which it supported the Mujahideen in Afghanistan. Since USA was the only ally of Pakistan while could confront the Soviet Union therefore Pakistan was supplied with aid from USA further, that year of 1979 of \$ 1.6 billion in aid also the trade had flourished with USA of \$4.2 billion. USA and Pakistan relation had turned good overnight as the Afghan miracle had allowed the residents of Pakistan to immigrate to the USA which contributed to raise in remittances as a result. Pakistan Army

was also strengthened as USA had been supplying Pakistan with military equipment as well to supply to the Mujahideen force. The relations with other state had also been improved with like UK, Prime Minister of UK Margaret Thatcher was able to visit Pakistan and to show the support to Pakistan and offered the aid of 46 million for the cause and also the trade in 1986 had reached up to 376 million, this meant that the western powers were in well good relation with Pakistan as well as Afghanistan, as Pakistan was providing accommodation to the Afghani refugees. The relation with Middle Eastern countries also been well as 50000 military man of Pakistan working in other countries providing trainings to their armies during the time of Zia under Islamisation. Negotiations between Pakistan and Bangladesh on tourism, culture and trade, brought an extra \$40 billion a year into Pakistan by 1986.

However, his domestic policies were also important.

Zia introduced Islamic laws i.e. Hudood Ordinance according to which Islamic punishments could be given in cases of drinking, gambling and theft, It was a success as such laws made his political position strong not only gaining support from political parties such as Jamat e islami but also reduced crime rate. Zia ul Haq tried to be a pro-Islamic leader. He established Federal Shariat Court in 1979 to consider existing laws and judgments in the light of Islamic principles, it was important as it improved his image as a leading Muslim figure head among the common people who wanted to be governed by Islamic laws. He also introduced Zakat and Ushr Ordinances imposing 2.5% wealth tax and 5% tax on agricultural income respectively, it was quite important as by doing so he was able to circulate the wealth among the poor and tried to eradicate poverty from the country. Media was brought under Islamic campaign, news in Arabic were to be read on both television and radio. Female anchor persons were required to cover their heads. Azan was played regularly on radio and television to announce time for prayers.

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Zia also made some amendments in constitution as there was a need by Zia to establish a measure of legitimacy to his presidency by declaring legal all the military actions since 1977. The passing of the Eighth Amendment in 1985 gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time. As a result of this, martial law was lifted and Zia was politically strengthened than ever.

In my opinion, both of his policies were successful but the domestic policies outweigh foreign policies to some extent so I would say his domestic policies were more successful.

Question 10**J2006/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Zia introduce his Islamic reforms between 1979 and 1988? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 11**N2005/P1/Q5/C**

Islamic reforms were the most important of Zia ul Haq's domestic policies between 1977 and 1988. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 5*

BENAZIR BHUTTO

Question 1**N2020/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent did Benazir Bhutto's privatisation policy contribute to the government being replaced in 1996? Explain your answer. [14]

Benazir Bhutto wanted to extend the privatisation of industries. She planned privatisations for industries including banks, power and telecommunications. She was criticised for doing this by wealthy industrialists and politicians from all sides. Government officials made it harder to privatise nationalised industries. This privatization policy contributed to the downfall of Benazir govt in 1996.

However, other reasons also contributed to her downfall in 1996.

Economic problems also made it difficult for Benazir Bhutto to govern effectively. Benazir Bhutto was an economist so took charge of economic policy herself. This meant she faced direct criticism when countries economic problems increased. During her time, there was a decrease of 30% in the value of Pakistani rupees compared to the US dollar. Country's economy suffered greatly from the effects of US financial and military embargo imposed as a result of Pakistan's nuclear programme. Pakistans GDP growth fell from 6% to 4%, Large manufacturing growth slowed from 8% to only 2.3%.

Benazir Bhutto was criticised for not improving the social services or bringing in measures for women. The PPP had campaigned on in their 'Agenda for Change' in the 1993 elections. Not fulfilling their election promises made the government less popular

She was facing opposition in form of train march started by Nawaz sharif from Karachi to Peshawar during which huge crowds listened to his critical speeches. Nawaz sharif organized strikes through Pakistan in September and October 1994. Benazir arrested several leaders which increased the opposition.

She quarreled with her mother Nusrat Bhutto. Nusrat wanted Murtaza Bhutto to be the leader of the PPP. Murtaza made Al-Zulfiqar organization by which he criticized Benazir and also opposed the involvement of Zardari. Murtaza Bhutto was arrested and Nusrat Bhutto was removed from leading position in

PPP. In 1996 Murtaza was killed in Karachi. None of the killer was arrested. A judicial review suggested that there had been government involvement in killings and this further undermined support for Benazir Bhutto.

Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was accused to getting commissions, kickbacks and involving in the political murders. For this reason he also spent time in jail from 1997 to 2004 but those charges were not proved. It was alleged that ministers, MNA, MPA and high officials were plundering national wealth with both hands. This resulted in her downfall.

PPP Govt. could not maintain the relation with MQM and an operation was launched against them which caused so much violence in Karachi and there were many extra judicial killings took place in Karachi which destroyed the law and order in Pakistan.

She got conflict with President Laghari on the bases of power sharing formula and his suggestions to stop corruption and killing in Karachi. He used 8th amendment and dismissed her govt. on 5th Nov 1996 by putting strong allegation of corruption against her.

To some extent, privatization policy was responsible for her downfall. Main cause for her downfall was opposition from Nawaz and eight amendment.

Question 2**J2020/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why Benazir Bhutto's government ended in 1996. [7]

Benazir Bhutto was criticised for not improving the social services or bringing in measures for women. The PPP had campaigned on in their 'Agenda for Change' in the 1993 elections. Not fulfilling their election promises made the government less popular.

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Question 3**J2018/P1/Q5/C**

Were the challenges facing Benazir Bhutto in Sindh the main reason why she left office in 1990? Explain your answer. [14]

Compulsory teaching of Sindhi and other reforms created the gulf between the MQM and PPP. Well educated muhajirs opposed the special rights for Sindhis introduced by Benazir Bhutto and increasingly supported the Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM). Benazir Bhutto tried in vain to gain the support of the MQM to form a coalition government by promising to protect the interests of all the people of Sindh. On 30th September 1988, 250 peoples were killed by Sindhi Militants in Hyderabad which caused violence in Karachi also. MQM ended its alliance with PPP in August 1989 which increased the violence Sindhi-Muhajir riots. In May 1990, the PPP Government launched an operation against MQM and due to 'Pucca Qila Massacre' in Hyderabad 31 women and children were killed leading to violence in Karachi and other areas killing over 300 peoples.

However, other reasons also contributed to her downfall in 1990.

Her party had won the largest number of seats in National Assembly but controlled only one of the four provinces. Punjab, the most populated province, with over half of Pakistan's population, came under the control of the position Islami Jamhuri Ittehad IJI and of its leaders, Nawaz Sharif. She persuades a course of confrontation, including unsuccessful efforts to overthrow Nawaz Sharif in provincial assembly as Punjab govt. would not fully cooperate with her. Just after 11 months in 1989 october the opposition parties organized a No confidence motion in the national assembly. The opposition collected 107 votes in 237 seats, just short of 12 seats due to which her government was damaged.

She could not fulfill all her promises she neither improved women welfare services nor repealed Zina ordinance (introduced by Zia which effected women adversely). This disappointed the general public who felt betrayed and this harmed her popularity. She could not fulfill her commitments regarding economic develop rather there was an increase in inflation and unemployment rate which created financial problems for the general public and they were annoyed with BB's govt.

She made controversial placement bureau which made political appointments to the Civil Bureaucracy and made her mother a federal minister and her father in law Chairman of Public Accounts Committee. She and her husband Asif Ali Zardari were blamed for not controlling corruption in govt. rather including in corruption as Pakistan had reached its peak in corrupt on according to transparency international report. Asif Ali Zardari and his father Hakim Ali Zardari were blamed for corruption, commission and kickbacks. During her government many allegations of corruption were put on her like Bank Loans were given to PPP Leaders. When Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismisses her govt. 19 corruption cases were filed against the couple including Money Laundering, Kickbacks and Swiss Accounts.

Benazir Bhutto did not have good relations with the president Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The major point of conflict between the 2 were the appointment in military and judiciary. Benazir Bhutto want to make some changes in military however Ghulam Ishaq Khan refused to do so believing that such appointments were the right of president only under the 8th amendment. As a result their relations deteriorated with meant that BB's govt. could be dismissed by the president GLK any time by using his powers under the 8th amendment. Atlast GLK used his powers and dismissed her government.

In my opinions, problems in Sindh was one of the reason for her downfall but the most important reason for her downfall was opposition from IJI and eight amendment.

Question 4**N2015/P1/Q5/B**

Why was Benazir Bhutto dismissed from office a second time in 1996? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5**J2013/P41/Q5/C**

How successful was Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years 1988-90 and 1993-96? [14]

In the first tenure Benazir was successful as prime minister to some extent.

She became first woman prime minister of Muslim world. She improved rights for women, with equal pay for equal work. She ended a ban on trade unions and released (set free) political prisoners from jails and renewed student unions. She also took steps towards spreading of electricity in rural areas of Pakistan.

She introduced a wide-range national health policy; Lady Health workers were appointed to improve health standards of women and children.

Benazir was more successful in foreign policy. She took Pakistan to Common Wealth Organization. She was able to conduct fourth summit conference of SAARC in 1988 in Pakistan improved relation with India and both countries were able to sign three separate peace agreements. She visited USA in 1989 and was successful to restore (improve) relations between two countries. She was also able to convince USA to remove ban on supply of weapons to Pakistan, Pakistan had already paid the price of these weapons.

Apart from success she faced failures as well in her first tenure.

The prices of commodities (items of daily use) remained stable (same) during General Zia Government but during her rule there was sudden increase in prices. She was unable to control price rises; unemployment was a common feature of her rule. Benazir Government also failed to deal with the country's growing use of drugs and smuggling in Pakistan.

Just after 11 months of Benazir government opposition parties organized a No-Confidence motion against her government failed only with 12 votes.

MQM ended its union with PPP and voted against PPP government in no confidence motion launched by opposition leader Nawaz Sharif. Benazir response was rude. 40 MQM women protestors were killed by Sindh Police in the Pucca Qila Hyderabad in the name of operation against criminal. This cruel action spoiled her image as a champion of democracy and human rights.

Benazir failed to cancel Hudood and Zina ordinances and was also unable to pass any new law for welfare of women because Senate was dominated by opposition parties. Benazir wanted to cancel the Eighth Amendment in order to increase authority of Prime Minister but she failed to get support of two-third members of parliament.

Differences in Benazir and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan were created on appointments of positions in armed forces and courts. Ishaq Khan considered such appointment as right of President. Benazir government was also accused by President of giving bank loans to party supporters. Benazir husband Asif Zardari and her father-in-law were accused of corruption. President dismissed her government in 1990 on corruption charges.

In the second tenure Benazir was successful as prime minister to some extent. She established women police station, appointed women judges and setup women development bank to provide easy loans to small businesses run by women.

There was decrease in the nations' trade deficit and a slight rise in foreign exchange reserves. A large investment in country's energy sector was made by American, south Korean and Hong Kong, Chinese investors and businessmen. Pakistan continued to receive loans, funding and aid from World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank.

In Sep 1995 the United States Senate voted to lift the economic and some of the military sanctions that had been imposed on the country in 1990. Wife of USA president Hillary Clinton and her daughter also visited the country as guest of the Prime Minister; It was a signal that USA wanted to improve relations with Pakistan.

Pakistan had posted 5000 soldiers in Somalia as a part of UN peace keeping mission that had been promoted by United States. Pakistani forces also served in UN missions in trouble spots from Asia to Africa to Caribbean, these services were generally recognized.

Apart from success she faced failures as well in her second tenure.

Benazir Government found it difficult to face opposition from Nawaz Sharif and PML. In 1994 Nawaz Sharif began a train march from Karachi to Peshawar during which huge crowds listened to his critical speeches. Strikes were organized throughout Pakistan in Sep and Oct 1994. Benazir arrested several opposition leaders included old aged father of Nawaz Sharif.

There were differences in Benazir and her mother Nusrat Bhutto over the control of Pakistan People's Party (PPP); Nusrat wanted Benazir's brother, Mir Murtaza as leader of PPP. According to Mir Murtaza Benazir was moving away from their father's principles; Mutaza was also against of Benazir husband Asif Ali Zardari because he was accused (blamed) of corruption. In 1996 Murtaza was killed by Sindh police near his house in Karachi. According to investigation report Benazir government was involvement in the killing of Murtaza Bhutto. Murder of Murtaza Bhutto reduced popularity of Benazir government.

Finally the government refused to carry out the Supreme Court's decision to dismiss 20 judges appointed by the government which caused a political crisis. On 5th Nov 1996 President Leghari dismissed Benazir Government on corruption charges and political murders.

Question 6**N2012/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office for a second time in 1996? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 7**N2010/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Benazir Bhutto fall from office in 1990? [7]

Although PPP was the largest party in the national assembly in the elections of 1988 but it did not had enough seats to make the govt. BB had to coalition

govt. with the help of MQM a regional party of Urdu speaking people of Sindh. This meant that BB's govt. could not take independent decisions and soon in had problems with MQM later in 1990 the MQM dissolved their alliance with the PPP. As a result BB's govt. became too weak to work.

Benazir Bhutto did not have good relations with the president Ghulam Ishaq Khan. The major point of conflict between the 2 were the appointment in military and judiciary. Benazir Bhutto want to make some changes in military however GIK refused to do so believing that such appointments were the right of president only under the 8th amendment. As a result their relations deteriorated which meant that BB's govt. could be dismissed by the president GIK any time by using his powers under the 8th amendment.

BB's govt. was accused of corruption her Asif Ali Zardari was accused of taking commissions and kickbacks. Although BB believed that such accusations were politically motivated yet they damaged the reputation of her govt. and at last provided a reason to the president to dissolve her govt.

NAWAZ SHARIF

Question 1**J2020/P1/Q5/C**

Was the collapse of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) the main reason for the government ending in 1993? Explain your answer. [14]

An international bank (BCCI) operating in Pakistan collapsed as it was found involved in international corruption. As a result the finances of Nawaz Sharif's govt. were badly harmed as many investor's lost their investments which were deposited in BCCI. This caused the government to lose a lot of political support. However, other reasons also contributed to his downfall in 1993.

His govt. failed in gaining capital for various projects due to wrong economic steps. US had provided support during the Soviet-Afghan war, which was reduced when the war ended causing economic problems. US aid was restricted when the USA tried to pressurise Pakistan into ending the nuclear programme causing further economic problem. Moreover high govt spending and decrease in remittances from overseas workers put further pressure on Pakistan's economy.

Nawaz Sharif faced further problems because of cooperative society's scandal. These societies was to get deposits from general public and could also provide them with loans. However they become bankrupt due to mismanagement and millions of Pakistanis lost their hard earned money. This harmed the popularity of Nawaz Sharif govt. as people felt that he as PM did nothing to have a check on these societies. The situation aggravated even further when it was known that these societies gave billions of loan to Nawaz Sharif family business the Ittefaq group. Although "the Ittefaq" in a hurry retuned the loans yet this cooperative society's scandal badly affected the reputation of Nawaz Sharif govt.

He attempted to solve Pakistan's unemployment problem by providing cheap loans to men to buy taxis that he had imported. Few of the loans were repaid which put a strain on the economy.

After the Afghan War many Afghan refugees entered Pakistan and they also brought Kalashnikov Culture. These guns were copied in Pakistan and sold locally, due to this the crime rate increased especially in Sindh where kidnapping, bomb blasts and killing become common. Drug culture was also common in Pakistan and the law enforcing agencies were quite helpless against them to control. Both increased pressure on the government.

In 1997 he introduced the Shariat Bill which stated that the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PUBH) held be the supreme law of the country it they did not challenged the existing system of the govt. It was criticized from all sides. The opposition did not like the increased role of Islam in politics where as his supporters believed that the bill should have gave further Islamic policies.

Sharif came into conflict with the President over the appointment of an army chief of staff and also with the Eighth Amendment. Sharif was dismissed on charges of corruption.

Question 2**J2016/P1/Q5/C**

Was the Co-operative Societies scandal the most important reason why Nawaz Sharif fell from office in 1993? Explain your answer. [14]

Nawaz Sharif faced problems because of cooperative society's scandal. These societies was to get deposits from general public and could also provide them with loans. However they become bankrupt due to mismanagement and millions of Pakistanis lost their hard earned money. This harmed the popularity of Nawaz Sharif govt. as people felt that he as PM did nothing to have a check on these societies. The situation aggravated even further when it was known that these societies gave billions of loan to Nawaz Sharif family business the Ittefaq group. Although "the Ittefaq" in a hurry retuned the loans yet this cooperative society's scandal badly affected the reputation of Nawaz Sharif govt.

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Sharif came into conflict with the President over the appointment of an army chief of staff and also with the Eighth Amendment. Sharif was dismissed on charges of corruption.

Question 3**J2015/P1/Q5/B**

Explain why General Musharraf was able to gain power in 1999. [7]

Sharif was giving support for the Taliban in Afghanistan and this damaged relations with USA as they refused to hand over Osama bin Laden, suspected of bombing of US embassy in Kenya.

After the nuclear test due to sanction, economy had got weaker and weaker along with some controversies over freezing of foreign currency accounts and political unrest in Sindh. Relations with USA and Japan got weaker and which angered a number of countries which then halted aid to Pakistan and brought Sharif much criticism.

He also blamed Musharraf for the embarrassing retreat from the fighting in Kashmir. The army refused to accept this criticism. Sharif tried to sack Musharraf whilst he was visiting Sri Lanka and as a result the army decided to intervene in the government and overthrew Sharif.

Question 4**N2013/P1/Q5/B**

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His govt. failed in gaining capital for various projects due to wrong economic steps. US had provided support during the Soviet-Afghan war, which was reduced when the war ended causing economic problems. US aid was restricted when the USA tried to pressurise Pakistan into ending the nuclear programme causing further economic problem. Moreover high govt spending and decrease in remittances from overseas workers put further pressure on Pakistan's economy.

Question 5**N2011/P1/Q5/B**

Why did General Musharraf come to power in 1999? [7]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 6**QUESTION BY MYM**

How successful was Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years 1990-93 and 1996-99? [14]

In the first tenure Nawaz was successful as prime minister to some extent.

In rural areas of Sindh province kidnapping, murder and robbery were common. Nawaz Sharif Government started operation cleanup with the help Pakistan army to improve the situation. Due to army operation crime rate in rural areas of Sindh decreased, operation earned good name for government.

Nawaz Sharif government took number of steps to develop infrastructure in Pakistan. Optic fiber was setup, construction of Lahore-Islamabad motorway was started. He planned to extend motor way from Central Asian States to Gawadar to provide access to sea to these land locked countries. He set up Barotha hydro-electric project and Gawadar Miniport in Balochistan was major achievements.

He adopted policy of privatization of sick industrial units and banks but process was not transparent.

In Pakistan unemployment was on large scale. Nawaz Sharif started yellow Cab Scheme; he provided thousands of yellow cab (Taxis) in young people on cheap loans, only a few loans were returned.

Apart from success he faced failures as well in his first tenure.

Sharif earned defame when 700,000 people mostly poor lost their savings in cooperative societies scandal. It was soon discovered that these societies had granted billions of rupees in loans to Mr. Sharif family business damaged the name of Nawaz Sharif.

Nawaz Sharif tried to pass Shariat bill to make Quran and Sunnah as law of the land. It was opposed by liberal (open-minded) people. Actually little was done to pass shariat bill from Parliament. It disappointed religious parties which were supporter of Nawaz Sharif.

Differences were created between Nawaz Sharif and President of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq Khan on the appointment of new army chief. Nawaz Sharif wanted to remove eighth amendment because it was a check on prime minister But President Ghulam Ishaq was not ready for it. President dismissed Nawaz government on charges of corruption.

In the second tenure Nawaz was successful as prime minister to some extent.

In second term Nawaz Sharif took measures to protect his government. Nawaz government introduced 13th amendment in constitution in which President authority to dismiss assemblies was cancelled. Three governments were dismissed in 9 years. It was an effort to make Pakistan more democratic. The president power to appoint judges and the chiefs of three armed forces was cancelled. President would have to make these appointments on the advice of Prime Minister.

Nawaz government introduced Anti-Defection Bill known as fourteenth amendment in which member of Assemblies were not allowed to move from one party to other. He introduced fourteenth amendment in order to increase political stability and check the horse trading of Assembly members.

In 1998 Nawaz government conducted a series of nuclear tests at Chaghi, Balochishtan increased popularity of government on firm stand against Indian tests.

Apart from success he faced failures as well in his second tenure.

In 1997 Nawaz Sharif's secret police attacked the home of a leading press reporter and critic of the government, Najam Sethi and kidnapped him. He was released after international protest. Heavy tax notices were given to newspapers that were printing news against Nawaz government. Relation of Nawaz Sharif was spoiled with press media.

The Chief Justice of Pakistan Sajjad Ali Shah was hearing corruption cases against Nawaz Sharif. Supreme Court was attacked by hundreds of Nawaz Sharif workers. Later Chief justice was forced to resign by Nawaz Sharif government. These action earned defame for Nawaz Sharif.

In second term relation of Nawaz Sharif government was spoiled with Pakistan army on the issue of national Security Council. Army chief Jehangir Karamat was in favour of creating national Security Council to make coordination between civil setup and army but Nawaz Sharif was unwilling to give an active role to army in political affairs. So Janangir Karamat was forced to resign which created a feeling of displeasure in army. Later Nawaz efforts to improve relations with India through Lahore declaration were destroyed by army. New military chief general Musharaf started Kargil operation against India without informing Nawaz government.

Nawaz Sharif tried to remove General Musharaf as chief of Pakistan army when he was on a visit to Srilanka. Nawaz Sharif government tried to stop aero plane of Musharaf to land on Karachi airport and replace Musharaf by General Zia-ud-Din but Nawaz Sharif but failed. General Musharaf imposed martial law and arrested Nawaz Sharif.

CONSTITUTION

Question 1**N2019/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent did Pakistan achieve a new constitution between 1949 and 1973? Explain your answer. [14]

The Objectives Resolution of 1949 was criticised especially by East Pakistan who resented the fact that Urdu, not Bengali was to be the official language despite the much larger population. It also resented the idea of equal representation in the National Assembly, again due to the size of its population. The death of Liaquat Ali Khan meant that constitutional change had to wait until a new leader could be found and had time to settle in

The Basic Principles Committee's report was also criticized because the official language issue was not settled and East Pakistan was determined to oppose the selection of Urdu. Political uncertainties and change meant that further discussions towards establishing a new constitution were put on hold for a few years until 1956.

The 1956 constitution was heavily criticised since it didn't solve the political problems of Pakistan. The constitution promised a parliamentary system of government but whilst the President held the power to intervene or even suspend the Assembly so Iskandar Mirza removed 3 prime ministers in short period of 1 year (1957-58) which created political instability in the country and provided a reason to Ayub Khan (commander in Chief) to impose martial law 1958. East Pakistan was very unhappy at not having a majority in the Assembly that it believed its vast population deserved.

The 1962 constitution increased the powers of the ruling elite which happened because the major landlords dominated the elections to the Basic Democracies and often used force or bribery to influence the results. The constitution also upset the people of East Pakistan as they felt they were going to have little part in the governing of Pakistan and that the power was held by the military and civil officials of West Pakistan

However, there were some successes as well in achieving a new constitution

The first attempt to set up a constitution was the Objectives Resolution in 1949, it was considered as an achievement as it set out a plan to protect Islamic principles in a constitution.

In 1952 a revised Basic Principles Committee made steps towards an Islamic constitution, stating that the Head of State should be Muslim and appoint a committee of Islamic specialists ensuring all legislation is according to Islamic law which satisfied the Ulemas and general public who felt now Pakistan would be governed on Islamic laws.

In 1956 the constitution emerged with the declaration that Pakistan was to be an Islamic Republic and that Urdu and Bengali would be the official languages, it was a success as it helped to bring the people of East Pakistan at par with those of West Pakistan.

In 1959 Basic Democracies were introduced by Ayub Khan which was a 4-tier structure of government, allowing elections at various levels. The success of these councils was such that martial law was lifted in 1962 after a new constitution was introduced.

In 1973 Constitution revived the power of the National Assembly and as it was unanimously accepted by the members of legislative assembly as a result political parties became more important which previously had lost power due to COP 1962.

Question 2**N2015/P1/Q4/C**

How successful was Pakistan in establishing a new constitution between 1947 and 1973? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

ISLAMIZATION

Question 1**N2009/P1/Q5/C**

How successful have governments been in the Islamisation of Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

The Objectives Resolution, passed in March 1949, made it clear that the constitution of Pakistan would be based on Islamic laws of social justice, equality and religious freedom. These provisions were not enough to satisfy the religious wings of the country. They wanted complete implementation of the Shariah Laws. Although, together with other reasons, the resolution was withdrawn in November 1950 for further considerations but was a genuine attempt by the government to promote Islam.

When the first constitution of Pakistan was prepared in 1956, it changed the name of Pakistan to Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Religious Advisory Board was retained for monitoring the legislation. The religious scholars would ensure conformity of new laws with the Quran and Sunnah.

In the 1973 constitution, Islam was declared to be state religion. The president and the prime minister were to be Muslims and they must believe in the finality of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Hence, it was a success in islamization. It pleased the Ulama as they felt that with Muslim head of states Islamic ideology will flourish in the country.

After the 1977 elections when Pakistan National Alliance was protesting on the roads against rigging, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, tried to appease the religious factions by banning gambling, restricting sale of alcohol and declaring Friday to be the weekly holiday. Although, these were just desperate actions to retain the peace but still promoted Islamization.

General Zia ul Haq tried to be a pro-Islamic leader. He established Federal Shariat Court in 1979 to consider conformity of existing laws and judgments with Islamic laws. He introduced Hudood Ordinances giving Islamic punishments to people involved in drinking, gambling, theft and adultery. These acts helped to promote Islam in the country and promoted Islamization. He also introduced the Council of Islamic Ideology to suggest ways for bringing the legal system

closer to Islamic ideology. Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was introduced imposing 2.5% wealth tax and 5% tax on agricultural income respectively. Hence, these steps ensured the circulation of wealth in the weaker part of the community and to give an Islamic color to Pakistan's society.

However, there are a failures as well.

In 1962 the new constitution was introduced according to which Pakistan was named Republic of Pakistan was largely opposed by Ullema (Religious Clerics) who felt it was un-Islamic and they forced Ayub Khan to reconsider the constitution and was forced to change the name to Islamic Republic.

Furthermore, Ayub Khan was a bit liberal. He introduced Muslim Family Laws Ordinance according to which marriages and divorces were to be registered and minimum age limits were defined for marriage. In spite of opposition from religious wings, these laws were imposed.

Ayub Khan during his time established Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology to advise him the religious aspects of policies. He also founded Islamic Research Institute. But these institutes were just symbolic; he never welcomed their proposals.

During the 1980s Zia's Islamisation program had a weaker side as well. Only a small part of Islamic Legal System was enforced. It meant that the Federal Shariat Court could not replace the Pakistan High Court, Hence, the true spirit of Islamic jurisprudence could not be implemented.

RELATION WITH INDIA

Question 1**N2015/P1/Q5/C**

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

The most serious disagreement between Pakistan and India is the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1947 majority population of Kashmir were Muslims, but the Hindu ruler maharaja Hari Singh, wanted to remain independent so he delayed joining either Pakistan or India. The maharaja did not treat the Muslim population well. In Sep 1947 he forced 200,000 Muslims out of Kashmir. Finally the Muslims rose in rebellion. The maharaja was forced to turn to India for help to crush the Muslims.

Pakistan could not accept this, so sent troops to Kashmir to help Muslims. The Pakistan government was convinced that the Indians had always planned to capture Kashmir. Neither side was strong enough for a long war in January 1948 India to the UNO. A ceasefire was arranged and Kashmir was divided between India and Pakistan. After pressure from Lord Mountbatten, Indian Prime Minister, Nehru, agreed that a referendum would be held in Kashmir to determine the wishes of the people, 'once the situation has normalized. From 1949 there was an agreed ceasefire line through Kashmir, which was observed by troops from the UN. Negotiation continued through the 1950s, but little progress was made.

This referendum has not been held and the Kashmir issue' remained a major source of discontent between the two countries today. Pakistan has made numerous demands that the UNO resolve the dispute, but, so far, it has been impossible to reach agreement. In 1954 and 1955 India tried to join Indian occupied Kashmir into India. Pakistan protested and, then appealed to the UN Security Council. In 1957 the UN security council was so concerned that India might try to occupy Kashmir again that it issued a declaration re-confirming that the whole of Kashmir was disputed territory and that its future could only be settled by a vote by the people of Kashmir under UNO. Still, no such vote has taken place.

In 1965 Pakistan tried to free Kashmir from Indian occupation by army action but failed, later in Tashkent agreement both sides agreed to solve the problem through discussion but the date of discussion was not decided.

In 1971 war Pakistan was defeated by India and Simla agreement was signed between both countries. Due to weak position Pakistan agreed that it would not take Kashmir issue to UNO.

In 1987 India rigged election in occupied Kashmir to show support of Kashmiri people for India but in response Kashmiri people had started freedom movement against Indian occupation of Kashmir, movement is still in progress.

In 1999 during Kargil war there was danger of nuclear war between Pakistan and India.

Question 2**N2014/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988?

Pakistan was unhappy with the Simla agreement signed with India following the war. In return for the release of 90000 prisoners of war, Pakistan agreed not to pursue a solution to the Kashmir problem in international forums. This annoyed Pakistan which had sought a solution through the United Nations.

Pakistan was also shocked at India's nuclear test program in 1974. Relations became worsened as this was seen as a threat to the peace in the region as it raised real fears that its neighbor had a nuclear capability who might want to use it to its advantage against Pakistan.

India suspected that Pakistan was training Sikh extremists in early 1980s. The Sikh community in India demanded a separate homeland. India accused Pakistan of providing weapons and financing to the Sikh republic as a result relations between the two worsened as India felt that Pakistan was throwing a rebellion into India.

Question 3**N2013/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

Liaquat Ali Khan signed the minority's agreement with the India PM Nehru in 1950 which stated that both the countries would protect minorities and a visa system was introduced between Pakistan and India. This improved relations between the 2 as both agreed to cooperate.

Ayub Khan signed the Indus water treaty in 1960 between the 2 and due to this the relations of Pakistan and India improved as the canal water dispute was solved and India agreed to provide water of 3 rivers to Pakistan which was important for Pakistan agro based economy.

In 1966 a cease fire agreement of 1965 war also known as Tashkent agreement was arranged by Soviet Union, as a result the relations came back to normal.

In 1972 Zulifaqar Ali Bhutto met with Indra Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister and signed the Simla agreement. India agreed that it will release 90,000 POWS of 1971 war and Pakistan agreed that Kashmir issue will be solved mutually without any involvement of 3rd party like UN due to which relations improved.

In 1988 4th SAARC Summit was held in Pakistan which was also attend by Rajiv Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister. This brought the 2 countries closer as 3 separate peace agreements were signed between the two sides.

In 1999 Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vaj Payee, came to Pakistan by road and met Nawaz Sharif at Wagah near Lahore. Lahore declaration was signed which brought the two countries close as they agreed to cooperate and work peacefully.

Apart from successes, there were failures as well.

During the time of Ayub Khan, in 1965 war broke out between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir issue and the relations deteriorated because of the hostilities.

During the civil war of 1971 in E.P, India also interfered in these and as a result war of 1971 broke out between Pakistan and India, This deteriorated relations between the two as not only Pakistan lost the war but also East Pakistan broke off from West Pakistan to become Bangladesh.

In early 1980's the Sikh community in India demanded a separate homeland. India accessed Pakistan of providing weapons and financing to the Sikh republic as a result relations between the two worsened as India felt that Pakistan was throwing a rebellion into India.

Furthermore Indra Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister was assassinated by the Pakistan in 1984. The relation between the 2 countries worsened as the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi (of India) blamed Pakistan for the assassination.

In 1999, some Kashmir crossed the line of control and with help of Pakistan's armed forces captured Kargil and Darass India held Kashmir. Although under international pressure Nawaz Sharif had to ask the troops to retreat yet the relations worsened because not only India but other international communities felt that Pakistan did not honored the Lahore declaration.

In my opinion, the successes were more and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and India have some rough times, but overall the relations were good.

Question 4**N2011/P1/Q4/C**

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to the Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 5**N2008/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with India between 1947 and 1988? [14]

- *Same as Question 3*

Question 6

J2007/P1/Q5/B

Why did Pakistan distrust India so much between 1971 and 1988? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

RELATION WITH BANGLADESH

Question 1**J2016/P1/Q1/D**

How successful have relations between Pakistan and Bangladesh been from 1971 to 1999? Explain your answer. [10]

After the Indo Pak war of 1971, Bangladesh was established and the relations between the two countries remained strained because Pak saw Bangladesh as a rebel nation who had broken away from west Pak and coming independence largely as a result of support from Pakistan bitterest rival India.

In 1972, Britain recognized Bangladesh as an independent country and in relation Pak left organization, the Common Wealth. This deteriorated relation of Pak Bangladesh even further as Pak was still hostile towards Bangladesh and was not ready to accept the International recognition of Bangladesh.

There was a problem of reallocating assets that had been shared. Bangladesh claimed that it had the right to many of the assets of West Pakistan as it had been a part of Pak since 1971. In 1974 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited Bangladesh to discuss the redistribution of shared assets but nothing was agreed. There was disagreement over the role of non-Bengalis in Bangladesh.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

In 1974, PM of Bangladesh Sheikh Mujeeb was invited to a meeting of the organization of Islamic countries (OIC) in Lahore. This was a highly important point as for the first time Bangladesh was officially recognized by Pakistan as an independent state. The countries agreed to view each other as Muslim friends and to resolve their differences.

In 1975, Khondkar Mushtaq became new leader of Bangladesh. Due to his efforts the two countries exchanged ambassadors and made agreements in trade, tourism and media which brought them closer and improved relations. In 1986 trade between the two countries reached a value of \$40 million.

In 1985 and 1988, Bangladesh was hit by severe matters that foreign aid was urgently needed on both occasions. Pakistan was the first country to contribute. Thus, the relations improved as Bangladesh appreciate this helping attitude of Pakistan towards them.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and Bangladesh have some rough time initially, but overall the relations were good.

RELATION WITH AFGHANISTAN

Question 1

J2017/P1/Q5/C

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and its neighbour Afghanistan successful from 1947 to 1999? [14]

When Pak came to excessive Afghanistan refused to accept the Durand line, the border between Pak and Afghan and demand few of the areas of Pak because they were captured by an Afghan leader Ahmed Shah, 200 years ago. This led to poor relations because Afghanistan wanted to disintegrate Pakistan by Pakhtunistan issue.

In 1947 when Pak applied for the membership Afghan was the only country which voted against Pak admission in the UN. This worsened relations because Pakistan realized that Afghan did not want it to be internationally recognized.

In 1947, Afghan requested for access to Karachi port as it was a land locked country. Pak accepted their demand on the condition that they should drop the Pakhtunistan issue. They rejected the offers and signed a trade and transit agreement with USSR. This meant that they were hostile towards Pakistan and making good relations with Pak was not considered necessary.

RCD was established between Pak Iran and Turkey in 1964. Afghan was also invited to join the organization. Afghanistan refused as Pak was its member. Thus relations worsened.

During the Afghan-Russian War, planes entered Pakistani airspace and some of the Pakistani frontier areas were bombed. After the war, law and order was hard to restore in Afghanistan; problems spread into the border region relating to drugs, armed robberies, kidnappings and gun battles between rival gangs.

During 1990s Pak embassy in Kabul was attacked and was burned which annoyed Pak to the extent that it not only suspended its diplomatic relations north Afghan but also closed the Pak Afghan border: the relations worsened.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

During the War of 1965 China supported Pakistan and the Afghan government stayed neutral. This helped to improve relations because the govt. of Ayub Khan was grateful to Afghan for not creating further difficulties for Pakistan.

When there was an earthquake in Afghan during 1970's Pak made generous contributions to help their Afghan brothers which improved relations as Afghan saw Pak sympathetic towards them.

During Soviet Union Afghan war over 3 million Afghan refugees came to Pakistan escaping the war. Pak welcomed them and provided them with basic necessities e.g food and shelter which helped to improve relations.

In the Soviet Afghan war Pakistan not only fully supported Afghanistan but gave training to the Mujahedeen and also provided them with arms and ammunitions. This improved relations because without this help it would have been extremely difficult for the Afghans to defeat Soviets/Russians who were the super power at that time.

In my opinion, the failures were more and they simply outweigh the successes. Pakistan and Afghanistan have some good times, but overall the relations were bad.

Question 2**N2014/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**J2010/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1999? [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 4**N2004/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Afghanistan between 1947 and 1988? [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

RELATION WITH IRAN

Question 1

QUESTION BY MYM

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Iran between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer. [14]

Both Pak and Iran were the members of SEATO which improve relations because both shared the anticommunist ideology.

In 1964, legally as a result of the work of Ayub Khan Turkey, Iran, and Pakistan set up the regional co-operation for development (RCD). This improved relations as now they developed close trade links and helped each other with industrial project such as setting up mills and factories.

Iran along with Turkey tried to persuade other countries to send aid to Pakistan during 1965 war against India. Although they were not successful yet Pakistan appreciated this efforts and relations important.

Iran provided military aid like helicopters to Pak govt. to suppress Baluchistan Issue during the time of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto which improved relations as Iran tried to restore peace in Pakistan and eliminating the rebellion in Baluchistan.

Apart from successes, there were failures as well.

In 1979 there was Islamic revolution in Iran and the Shah of Iran was overthrown. Relations between the 2 deteriorated as the new Islamic government was suspicious of Pak because it had been such an enthusiastic support of Shah.

Secondly, the new Iranian government was fiercely anti-American, whereas from 1979 Pak was receiving large amount of aid from USA because of the Afghanistan war. This worsened relations between the two as both the countries were badly divided due to their foreign policy towards the west.

During Zia's time there was growth of sectarianism in Pak. The Shia govt. of Iran was suspicious of Pak govt. for providing support to the Sunni to suppress the

Shia minority of the society. The relations were poor between both the countries and were divided on sectarian lines.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and Iran have some rough time, but overall the relations were good.

RELATION WITH USA

Question 1**J2015/P1/Q4/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the U.S.A. between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

In 1950 Liaqat Ali Khan received invitation from USSR to visit Moscow. This alarmed USA as USSR was their bitterest enemy therefore, they also invited Liaqat Ali Khan to visit Washington. Liaqat Ali Khan preferred to visit USA. This improved relations between the 2 as Pakistan established embassy in USA which strengthened their diplomatic relations.

During 1950's Pak. Signed SEATO and CENTO, which were anticommunist agreements designed by the western powers especially USA to curtail Russian expansion. This help improve relations because Pakistan Supported USA's anti-communist agenda by joining such blocs and in return USA provided military and financial aid that strengthened Pak. Economy.

When USSR invaded Afghanistan in 1979, Pak USA relationship improved because Pak supported Afghanistan against USSR in Afghan war and in return the USA provided Pakistan with economic and military aid which strengthened Pakistan's economy and defense.

The US president Bill Clinton wanted to have good relations with Pak therefore he sent his defense secretary to Pak in 1993 who accepted that Pressler amendment was a mistake. This helped improve Pak US relations as it meant that USA was instead to lift sanctions and provide economic and military aid to Pak.

In 1995 BB visited USA and following her successful visit the USA parliament passed the "brown amendment" which allowed the US president give 388 million dollars military aid to Pak which improved relations as it meant that US was now paying to strengthen Pak defense.

In 1996 Hilary Clinton, the first lady and her daughter Chelsea visited Pak as a gesture of good will which brought Pak and US closer and their relations improved.

Apart from successes, there were failures as well.

In 1962 China and India went to war due to border dispute. As China was communist USA sent, military support to help India fight. This offended Pakistan's government which argued that at least it should have been consulted before its arrival India was given aid hence relations worsened.

Ayub Khan the president of Pakistan visited China and Soviet Union during 1960's. These visit's displeased USA worsening Pak USA relationship as both China and USSR were communist countries rivals of USA.

During Indo-Pak war of 1965, USA put an arms embargo on both India and Pakistan. Therefore, this embargo was more damaging for Pakistan because it relied on UK and USA for provision of arm and ammunition.

Zulifqar Ali Bhutto came into power who was not as pro-American as Ayub Khan. Now the relations deteriorated between the 2 countries because not only Bhutto left SEATO but also assured Americans of organizing the opposition against them in 1977.

In 1979, US embassy in Islamabad was burned down and USA accused Zia of the involvement of this government in this attack. Therefore, the relations reached nock bottom because USA recalled many of its senior officials from Pakistan and all aid programs were also suspended.

US President George Bush blocks aid to Pakistan due to nuclear weapons in 1989

In 1992 US comes close to declaring Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism and places economic sanctions on the country

In 1998 US condemns Pakistan's nuclear weapons tests.

In my opinion, the failures were more and they simply outweigh the successes. Pakistan and USA have some good times, but overall the relations were bad.

RELATION WITH USSR

Question 1**N2017/P1/Q5/C**

To what extent was the relationship between Pakistan and USSR successful from 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

In 1950 PM Liaqat Ali Khan was invited by USSR to visit Moscow. This alarmed USA so at the same time they invited Liaqat Ali Khan to visit Washington. Liaqat Ali Khan preferred to go USA ignoring the invitation of Russians. This deteriorated Pak relations with USSR as they felt insulted.

During 1950's Pak joined anti-communist organization i.e. SEATO and CENTO forced by western powers especially USA to curtail Russian power/expansion. This deteriorated relations as Pak was working against their communist ideology.

In 1956 Soviet Union offered to build a steel mill in Pakistan if they dissolved their alliance with the USA. But this deteriorated relations as USSR felt insulted when Pak rejected their offer.

In 1960 an American U2 spy plane that took off from Peshawar was shut down by the Russians when it was spying their territory. This deteriorated relations as the Russians were the highly annoyed with Pakistan for helping their rivals, USA and gave serious threats if such activities were not stopped.

In Indo Pak war of 1971, USSR fully supported India against Pakistan. This brought the relations at the lowest as due to this support of Russians for India Pak not only lost the war, but E.P also became Bangladesh.

During 1970's Russians president died and Pak PM decided to attend his funeral. However, Russians gave him cold reception and did not allowed him to see the next president. This deteriorated relations as Pak was fighting against USSR in Afghanistan.

In 1979 USSR invaded Afghanistan and this worsened Pak- USSR relations as Pak fully supported USA and the Afghanistan by providing military training to Afghan Mujahedeen to defeat the Soviets.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

In 1961, as a gesture of good will Soviet Union started to explore oil in Pakistan. This made the relations good as USSR was helping Pakistan to develop their power resources.

In 1965, Ayub Khan made an official visit to USSR and further agreements on trade and oil exploration were reached which brought both the countries closer.

In 1966 USSR organized a peace conference of India and Pakistan at Tashkent so 'Tashkent agreement' was signed which was the official ceasefire of 1965 war between Pak and India, due to this Pak and USSR relations improved as Soviets conducted this conference.

When Bhutto came into power he visited Soviet Union in 1972. This was a successful visit that helped to improve relations as Soviet was interested to improve Pak economy.

In 1972 Bhutto left SEATO, an anti-communist agreement to curtail Russian experience as a result Pak Soviet relation improved as it meant that has dropped anti-communist stance and was no more supporting the rivals of Soviet Union i.e western countries.

In my opinion, the failures were more and they simply outweigh the successes. Pakistan and USSR have some good times, but overall the relations were bad.

RELATION WITH CHINA

Question 1**N2010/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with the China between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

During 1950's Pak joined anti-communist pacts i.e. SEATO and CENTO. This adversely affected relations because China was a communist country.

In 1959 Pakistan voted against China's admission to UN and condemned military action in Tibet.

In the war of 1971, China was unable to support Pak because they were threatened by Russians. This disappointed Pak as due to lack of support not only Pak lost the war but East Pakistan became Bangladesh.

During 1990s China wanted to develop relations with other countries, especially India. China hinted during this time that Pakistan might compromise over Kashmir. This deteriorated relations between 2 countries.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

In 1962 India and China went to war over a border dispute. China defeated India in that war. This helped to improve relations between the 2 as both had a common enemy i.e India.

In 1963 Pak and China regulated to settle border between them. This also helped improve relations as China made many concessions to Pak in the final agreement.

Early in 1963, Pak and China announced a series of trade agreements. This brought them closer because China became world's largest purchase of Pak cotton which improved Pakistan's economy.

During 1960's China also granted Pak a 60\$ million interest free loan which improved relations as China supported Pak's economy.

In 1963, PIA began regular flights to China (1st non-communist airline operating in China) which helped to increase trade and movement between the 2 and the relations Improved.

In 1964, China made a statement supporting Pakistan's policy in Kashmir and in return, Pakistan supported China's entry in the UN. This improved relations because both supported each other's interests.

In 1978 Karakoram highway was completed between Pak and China which was the resurrection of old silk route. This helped to improve relations between the two countries as it increased trade and movement between the 2.

In 1986 nuclear power treaty was signed between two which improved relations.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan and China have some rough time, but overall the relations were good.

RELATION WITH UK AND COMMONWEALTH

Question 1

N2020/P1/Q4/C

'Pakistan has had good relations with the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth since 1947.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [14]

When Radcliff awarded, was announced in 1947 by the British to divide the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal between Pak and India, Pak felt highly disappointed and relations with British suffered because many Muslims dominated areas like Gurdaspur were unfairly given to India.

Relations with Commonwealth strained when Pak did not receive the political support it expected for the solution of the Kashmir issue. Thus Pakistan felt insulted as a member because Commonwealth were pressurized by India.

During the war of 1965, UK along with USA imposed military sanctions on both Pakistan and India, however these sanctions affected Pak more than India because its army was totally dependent on western weapons: Relations deteriorated because Pakistan forced difficulties in the war do to this lack of support from its allies.

When Britain recognized Bangladesh (former EP) in 1972, this annoyed Pakistan over the relations deteriorated as Pak pulled out of Common Wealth in protest.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

There was shortage of senior official's in Pak in 1947 and the Britain Provided Jinnah with help at top levels of both military and civil service e.g 500 military officials including General Gracey (1st Chief in Command of Pakistan). This improved relations b/w the as it would have been difficult for Pak to begin an independent life without this assistance.

Pak joined the commonwealth in 1947 and even when declared itself republic in the 1956 Pakistan continued as a member of the same organization. This improved relations with Britain because commonwealth was its organization which provided

much needed economic assistance to Pak e.g. through Colombo plan which gave 1 million pounds for sui gas project.

Relations with Commonwealth improved as after Indus Water Treaty, CW countries like Britain, Canada, New Zealand etc provided Pak with financial aid for the construction of different dams and barrages which was important for the development of Pak's agro based economy.

Britain Pak worked together as member of SEATO and CENTO. This improved relations as both were anti-communism.

British PM Margaret Thatcher, was the first western leader to visit Pakistan after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. This visit improved relations between the 2 sides as Britain fully supported the move of Pak in the Afghan struggle against Soviet Union.

Britain provided an aid of 30 million pounds to Pak for the welfare of Afghan refugees who had migrated to Pakistan to escape the war in Afghanistan. Therefore, relations improved as it would have been difficult for Pak to rehabilitate these refugees without such support from the west.

When Benazir Bhutto came to power in 1988, she decided to rejoin CW as she felt that it was an important organization for Pak's political development e.g. for the peaceful solution of the Kashmir issue. As a result, relations with the UK and Commonwealth improved.

In my opinion, the successes were more important and they outweigh the failures. Pakistan have some rough time with UK and commonwealth, but overall the relations were good.

Question 2**N2016/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan's relationship with the UK and the Commonwealth in the years 1947 to 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 3**J2013/P1/Q5/C**

How successful was Pakistan in its relationship with Great Britain and the Commonwealth between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

RELATION WITH WORLD ORGANIZATION

Question 1**N2017/P1/Q4/C**

How effective has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

When Kashmir issue was referred to the UN in late 1940s it decided that there should be a referendum to determine the wish of Kashmir people. However, despite constant demand by Pakistan in the UN for the referendum to take place the UN has not decide anything.

During the East Pakistan crisis which eventually led Indo Pak war in 1971, UN did not provide the desired help to Pakistan. This highly upset Pak as due to this of support Pakistan not only lost the war but East Pakistan also became Bangladesh.

When Britain recognized Bangladesh (former EP) in 1972, this annoyed Pakistan over the relations deteriorated as Pak pulled out of Common Wealth in protest.

Membership of SEATO did not secure aid for Pakistan, support in its difficulties with India or during the East Pakistan break away. As a result, Pakistan left in 1972.

CENTO dissolved in 1979 after failing to develop a permanent structure.

Apart from failures, there were successes as well.

Pakistan participated fully in the debates the UN and contributed soldiers to peace keeping and was elected to the Security Council many times. It shows its commitment as a member of the World organizations to work for international cooperation and maintenance in the world.

In 1960 with the help of UN, Pak and India signed. Indus water treaty. As per this treaty the old canal water dispute was resolved and Pakistan was allowed to the water of 3 rivers. Therefore, due to the efforts of UN based economy survived which was dependent on the water of these rivers.

Pakistan as a developing country needed financial support for its progress which was provided by World Bank and IMF in the form of loans. This assisted Pak economic development; it felt important as a member.

The world food program (WFP) had also played an important role in providing help for Afghan refugees to come to Pak during Soviet Afghan war. Thus, it decreased Pak's burden and facilitated to rehabilitate the staggering no of refugees (3 million).

After the Indo Pak war of 1965, UN arranged an official cease fire, b/w India and Pak and Tashkent accord was signed which created good relations. Therefore, with the help of UN peace in the region was restored.

Pakistan was far more enthusiastic about CENTO because other member states were mostly Muslim. Pakistan regularly tried to persuade the other members to establish a unified command for CENTO. However, despite regular meetings, the group never developed a permanent structure or a system for raising troops for mutual defence.

Since the foundation of OIC, Pakistan had been an active member of it and had been actively participating in the activities of OIC aimed at Islamic unity, solidarity and stability. Pakistan has also taken part in all summits and conferences held under the banner of OIC. Pakistan also contributed her due share in all respects for the achievement of its objectives. It had raised voice for the Palestinian Cause. Sharif-udin-Pirzada, the former minister of Pakistan, has been the Secretary-General of OIC. The summit showed that Pakistan had many friends all over the Muslim world. One result was that Pak was receiving aid from fellow Islamic countries, like Iran (giving loans totalling \$730 million). Thus Pakistan also remained a prominent member of OIC.

In my opinion, Pakistan was too effective as member of World organization.

Question 2**J2013/P41/Q4/C**

How successful has Pakistan been as a member of world organisations between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer. [14]

- *Same as Question 1*

7 MARKS**Question 1****N2019/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan apply for membership of the United Nations in 1947? [7]

Pakistan was a newly born independent state which emerged on the world map on 14 August 1947 as the largest muslim country in the world. Pakistan was eager to be recognized as sovereign state by all nations of the world. Therefore Pakistan wish to join United Nations as soon as possible.

Earlier on after the independence Pakistan was faced with the issue of accession of Princely states. It felt that membership of the United Nations would help their conflict with India over Kashmir by drawing the international community's attention to it. To obtain assistance to solve the Canal Water Dispute. Subsequently the President of the World Bank recommended that the UN should provide financial and technical support to resolve the Canal Water Dispute.

Secondly, Pakistan took it upon itself to become a spokesman of many Asian States and movements, especially Muslim countries such as Palestine. Hence, to protect the interest of itself and maintain the peace of the region joined United Nations.

Thirdly, Quaid-e-Azam always felt that Pakistan as a sovereign country must address the problems and improve its position among the members by providing its own stance on relevant issues such as poverty, Health etc.

Question 2**J2018/P1/Q4/B**

Explain why Pakistan has given continued support to the Palestinian cause. [7]

Pakistanis identify themselves with the Palestinians as fellow Muslims. This religious and spiritual connection with the land forces them join Palestinian in their struggle. Hence, Always supported them on international forums.

The objective of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC), of which Pakistan is a member, is to promote harmony and co-operation between Muslim nations. Hence, it is quite natural for Pakistan to support a Muslim country under foreign oppression.

The incident of the Al-Aqsa Mosque was discussed, at the first meeting of the OIC and support offered to the Palestinians and at the Second Conference in 1974, more specific support was forthcoming. Hence, Pakistan supported Palestine following the discussion at OIC.

Question 3**J2017/P1/Q5/B**

Why did being a nuclear power create difficulties for Pakistan in the 1980s and 1990s? [7]

Pakistan's government expressed concerns about the status of India as a nuclear power with fear of disruption of peace of the region and as a response was expected to do the same. Hence, this created problem from Pakistan as restriction and sanctions were imposed to stop any chance of violence.

US diplomats expressed concern that Pakistan may have nuclear weapons, and would not give aid to Pakistan, stating Pakistan was in contravention of the 1985 Pressler Amendment which prohibited countries around the world for uranium enrichment.

The USA had promised \$4 million in an economic package to help Pakistan to refurbish their military forces. The reduction in aid seriously affected Pakistan. In particular, the delivery of 28 F-16 fighter jets in which weakened Pakistan's military might against its enemies.

Question 4**N2015/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 5**J2014/P1/Q4/B**

Why did Pakistan seek membership of the United Nations in 1947? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 6**N2008/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan support the Palestinian cause between 1947 and 1999? [7]

- *Same as Question 2*

Question 7**J2005/P1/Q5/B**

Why was membership of the United Nations important to Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? [7]

- *Same as Question 1*

Question 8**J2004/P1/Q5/B**

Why did Pakistan leave SEATO in 1972? [7]

The West formed SEATO with the only aim to reduce Communist aggression and with time Pakistan realised that it would not apply to their protection against India. Further uncertainties were caused when the Pakistan government delayed its ratification, despite the Treaty being signed by its Foreign Minister. Therefore, due to such uncertain situation Pakistan finally decided to remove itself from SEATO.

Secondly, Pakistan tried to secure further aid as a result of its membership and a permanent military force to protect member states. Both of these were refused which further weakened Pakistan's need to remain a member of SEATO

During the War of 1971 against India, SEATO failed to support Pakistan in its war, withdrawal seemed the only option as Pakistan firmly believed SEATO should have supported it. Hence, left SEATO.